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East German Conservatives Head Toward a Landslide Over Socialists

Lothar de Maiziere, leader of the East German Christian Democrats, at a victory rally Sunday night in East Berlin. Beside him is his wife, Hildegard.

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — East Germans strongly endorsed the West German government's promise of a Western lifestyle Sunday, opening Eastern Europe's spring of free elections with a resounding cry for quick German unification.

The Alliance for Germany, the three-party coalition backed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in West Germany, won almost half of the 400 seats in the new East German parliament, according to partial returns and West German television projections.

The surprisingly strong victory by the Alliance was a result of powerful promises by Mr. Kohl and other Bonn politicians, who told East Germans that only the Christian Democrats could provide the money needed to revive the country's suffering economy.

"The most peaceful revolution in German history made this election possible," Mr. Kohl said Sunday evening.

"The citizens of East Germany have decided against all forms of extremism. They want law and order. They want a social market economy — and soon. They clearly rejected any successors to the Communism Party. They made clear that the way to freedom cannot be the way of socialism."

An estimated 80 percent of East Germany's 12.2 million voters turned out on a spectacular sunny day, giving the Alliance about 48.9 percent of the vote, the Social Democrats 21.7 percent and the former Communist Party, now renamed the Party of Democratic Socialism, 15.5 percent.

The grassroots groups that organized last fall's anti-Communist marches drew less than 4 percent of the vote.

A new government is expected to be formed this week, triggering a reunification process that the Alliance has said could be achieved in a matter of months.

Under the plan presented by Mr. Kohl to huge crowds across East Germany, the five traditional state governments of East Germany would be reconstituted and would then apply to Bonn for admission to West Germany.

Although many sensitive political and military problems remain before the two German states can end their postwar division, the Alliance repeatedly told East Germans that it could provide the fastest route, including quick introduction of the Deutsche mark as the currency of the East.

The Alliance, which ran with the slogan "No Socialist Experiments," spent the most money of the 24 parties on the ballot. The Bonn government gave the Christian Democrats and other West German parties $4.5 million to spend on the East German campaign.

The latest chapter in the peaceful revolution that began five months ago, when mass demonstrations forced out the hard-line Communist regime of Erich Honecker, stunned the Social Democrats.

Numerous opinion polls had predicted victory for the Social Democrats, the sister party of the major West German opposition party.

Oskar Lafontaine, deputy chairman of Bonn's Social Democratic Party and the man nearly certain to be Mr. Kohl's opponent in West German elections in December,

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Leipzig Quietly Reaps Its Reward — a Free Vote

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

LEIPZIG, East Germany — Beate Grunberg and her husband Johnny had voted in East German elections many times. This time there was a simple but crucial difference.

When each was handed a brownish balloting paper, they did not simply fold it and drop it unmarked into the gray, wooden ballot box, as they had done before. Instead, each took the paper to a private spot behind two partitions, checked off one party from the list of 24, folded it, emerged and dropped the paper into the box.

It took less than a minute. Yet when it was over, the Grunbergs emerged into the bright afternoon sunlight outside the Markarenko vocational school a little dazed by what they had just done.

"It was quite amazing to be part of the first free election of our generation," said Mrs. Grunberg, a shop clerk. "I never thought we would see this during our lives."

Leipzig has been dubbed "The City of Heroes" because it was one of the first to take part in last fall's heady but peaceful revolution that brought down 40 years of Stalinist rule. On Sunday, Leipzigers reaped their reward — their first independent national election by secret ballot since 1932.

Yet here, and in nearby Dresden, another center of the revolt, it was not a day of

Lothar de Maiziere, a human rights lawyer, takes pride in the triumph. Page 5.

carnival-like celebration, but rather a quiet and sober affair in which the lighthearted satisfaction of freedom was held in check by a heavy weight of uncertainty about the future.

At Saint Nikolai Church, the Gothic cathedral that was the focal point for last fall's demonstrations, the congregation for morning prayers was thinner than usual. The revolution had moved on; there was no special service or sermon to mark the day.

Instead, all of the action was a few blocks away outside City Hall. Here it was commerce, not politics, that dominated — West German vendors selling Pepsi, beer, bratwurst and candy at inflated prices.

"Why bother holding an election when these people are doing whatever they want already?" asked Birgit Kuhn, a Dresden resident who frowned at the prospect of paying 5 East German marks (over $3 at the official exchange rate) for a pint of West German beer.

The power of West German money was visible at the ballot box as well as the cash register. Christian Democrats were cruising to victory on the votes of Leipzigers who believed that for all their anxieties, only quick unification with the West could begin to cure the economic malaise gripping this heavily polluted, industrial region.

Mr. Grunberg, a plumber, said he had chosen the Christian Democrats "in the hope that unification will come faster."

He added, "It will be difficult at first but we've got to through it. There is no point in waiting."

Jens Barnstorff, a trolley car driver, said he and many of his fellow workers had decided on the Christian Democrats at the last minute because the party offered a clearer, more definite direction than the left-leaning Social Democrats, whose attitude toward unification he judged too ambivalent.

"The overwhelming majority want quick reunification," said Hubert Hiersemann, a Christian Democrat official. "Remember that more than 2,000 people are still leaving every day. We'll bleed dry after a while. We just couldn't go on like this." He was referring to the exodus of East Germans to West Germany.

Not everyone was sold on the Christian Democrats. Over one party poster was scrawled the epithet "wendehal" — literally "neck- turners" — a reference to the fact that for four decades the party served as a subservient member of the Communist government.

Time has not been kind to Leipzig, a

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Syria Is Willing To Talk to Israel, Jimmy Carter Says

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Former President Jimmy Carter, who arrived here Sunday after meeting with the Syrian president, Hafez Assad, in Damascus, told Israeli officials that Syria was willing to hold peace talks with Israel.

Syrian and Israeli forces have fought each other in four major wars.

Mr. Carter said that President Assad had expressed a willingness to talk with Israelis at an international peace conference.

"Once the international peace conference is convened," Mr. Carter said, "it would rapidly be adjourned, and then President Assad authorized me to say that he would be very glad to have bilateral talks to resolve the differences between Syria and this country. That would obviously include the Golan Heights."

Israel captured the Golan Heights from Syria in the 1967 Middle East war and has since annexed it. Syria tried to retake it in the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Carter said Mr. Assad had not asked him to carry a message to Israel. But he said the Syrian president had authorized him to answer questions on this subject if asked.

Israeli leaders are divided on the question of attending an international peace conference. The Labor Party has favored the idea in principle; Likud has vehemently opposed it. Whether and how Israel will answer the Syrian offer depends in large part on the outcome of negotiations to form a new government.

Mr. Carter's announcement seemed to rouse little interest among Israelis on Sunday, so preoccupied is the country with its government crisis. The Foreign Ministry said it was unwilling to discuss the Carter statements until officials had talked with Mr. Carter.

Syria is intensely interested in regaining the Golan Heights. Israelis, however, are united in the view that the Golan Heights should remain a part of Israel. Before 1967, Syria used the plateau to lob rockets and artillery shells into the Galilee, Israel's agricultural heartland.

Mr. Carter, who is on a five-nation tour of the Middle East, presided over the Camp David peace talks, which ended with the Egypt-Israeli peace treaty in 1979. The treaty is the only one Israel has ever signed with an Arab nation.

■ Palestinians Strike

Palestinian residents of the Israeli-occupied West Bank and East Jerusalem observed a general strike Sunday to protest U.S. Middle East peace proposals, Palestinian sources told news agencies.

The strike was called by the Muslim fundamentalist group Hamas. A similar protest was expected Monday in the occupied Gaza Strip.

Palestinian groups have criticized the proposals for a dialogue with Israel put forward by Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d. Although such talks would lead to elections in the occupied territories, the groups say, no account has been taken of some Palestinians' demands for an international conference and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

A recent Hamas leaflet called the Baker proposal "an American-Zionist conspiracy."

Disagreement over the plan led to the collapse last week of Israel's coalition government.

Also Sunday, a Palestinian man died in a West Bank hospital, three days after he was hit in the head with a rubber bullet fired by Israeli soldiers, according to hospital reports. *(AP, AFP)*

Soviet Planes Circle Vilnius in 'Maneuvers'

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Soviet military planes and helicopters circled over Vilnius, the Lithuanian capital, on Sunday during unscheduled military "maneuvers" in the Baltic state, a week after it declared its secession from the Soviet Union.

Talking to reporters in Moscow, where he voted in the second round of elections for the parliament of the Russian federation, President Mikhail S. Gorbachev insisted that he intended to "carry on a dialogue" with the Lithuanian people.

But he again described the Lithuanian decision on March 11 to declare independence as unconstitutional and "illegitimate."

On Friday, Mr. Gorbachev gave the Lithuanian president, Vytautas Landsbergis, three days to reply to a resolution from the Soviet Congress of People's Deputies invalidating Lithuania's independence declaration. On Sunday, he said the Kremlin's next step would depend on the "character and content" of Mr. Landsbergis's reply.

Aides to the Lithuanian leader said Sunday that he intended to explain politely to Mr. Gorbachev that resolutions adopted by the Congress did not apply to Lithuania, now a foreign country.

Zigmas Vaisvila, head of a Lithuanian parliamentary commission on the republic's internal security, said that the Lithuanian government had been given no advance

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Warsaw Pact Fails to Agree on German Neutrality

By Celestine Bohlen
New York Times Service

PRAGUE — The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact have failed to agree on whether a united Germany should be aligned with the West or neutral, leaving the Soviet Union to stand alone in opposition to Germany's membership in NATO.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said after the four-hour meeting Saturday that NATO membership for Germany would be "impossible" but that the issue could be "discussed and clarified" further.

Moscow has advocated neutrality for a united Germany, although Soviet officials have recently been hedging their public statements.

Western diplomats said they regarded the Soviet position as a bargaining chip for talks on German reunification.

At a closing press conference, Jiri Dienstbier, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, said neutrality would be "the worst alternative." And Krzysztof Skubiszewski, the Polish foreign minister, said a neutral Germany would "not be good for Europe."

"It would foster some tendencies in Germany to be a great power acting on its own," he said.

Other states reflected a "wide range of views" on the neutrality issue, a spokesman said.

Of the group, only Mr. Shevardnadze "categorically" opposed a united Germany's membership in NATO, said Lubos Dobrovsky, spokesman for the Czechoslovak foreign minister.

Mr. Dienstbier said any other discussions about Germany's future were "purely theoretical" and "pointless" without a general European security system refashioned to match the new realities of a post-Communist central Europe.

In the meantime, he predicted, "the situation in Germany will be quite as absurd as it is now, with U.S. troops in the western part, and Soviet troops in the eastern part, and Four-Power status still in effect since that can only be changed by agreement."

In comments after the meeting, Mr. Shevardnadze skirted the issue of neutrality, saying that the main question was the "level of armaments" held by a united Germany.

"All governments, not particularly Germany, must be guided by principles of defensive doctrine," he said, although he said the implementation of limits would be difficult.

He added: "Some say that on this, it would be possible to keep Germany in the system of NATO. We for instance think that is impossible, but this question is one which requires further discussion and clarification."

Mr. Skubiszewski said later that specific figures on German armament and armed forces levels were not discussed.

Mr. Dienstbier, who with Mr. Shevardnadze initiated the gathering, used the occasion to press Czechoslovakia's plan for a new pan-European security system.

He called for the eventual disbanding of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact, to be subsumed in a new European Commission for Security that would include North America and the Soviet Union and in which security would be guaranteed by a mutual self-defense pact.

Mr. Shevardnadze said the meeting showed that the allies were united in believing that the unification of Germany and the creation of European security systems should be "synchronized."

"In this connection," he said, "we ministers and colleagues spoke almost in one key."

Kiosk

Protesters Seek Vote in Taiwan

TAIPEI (Combined dispatches) — Thousands of protesters rallied Sunday in a central Taipei park to denounce the electoral college that will choose a president this week and to demand direct elections.

The protest was the largest since the lifting of martial law in 1987. The police said there were about 10,000 protesters. Reporters estimated the crowd at more than 20,000, many of whom were not taking part in the protest. *(AP, Reuters)*

MONDAY Q&A

AFP

Catherine Lalumière, secretary-general of the Council of Europe, sees an expanding role for her organization. **Page 2.**

General News

Should U.S. airline pilots be tested for alcohol? The debate is on again. Page 3.

Business / Finance

OPEC's latest agreement is not expected to keep oil prices from slipping. Page 9.

Crossword Page 7.

A 'Naked Education' in Japan

Kindergartners, Toughening Up, Go Shirtless in Winter

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

KAWASAKI, Japan — Graduation rehearsal at the Sunshine Kindergarten: 100 nearly naked kindergartners stand expectantly, hands clasped behind skinny brown backs, as a teacher calls out the names of plucky 5- and 6-year-olds who will win the coveted "Naked Prize" for having survived the winter without once donning shirts.

Like dozens of kindergartens in Japan, Sunshine believes that exposure to the elements of every season builds physical and spiritual toughness. Aged 3 to 6, Sunshine's pupils wear nothing but blue gym shorts and white gym shoes, through snow and sunshine, in unheated classrooms and windswept playgrounds, from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M. six days every week.

"They insist, 'No, I'm not cold,' and that feeling makes them very healthy," said Soji Matsumoto, the deputy director. "Actually, they feel cold, I think. But they don't want to be defeated by the cold. I think that's what is important."

"Naked Education" is not sweeping Japan. Several mothers acknowledged that friends viewed the school as peculiar and a bit hard on the kids.

But the movement is spreading because the philosophy exemplifies the high value that Japanese place on enduring any hardship and persevering against all odds. It reflects, too, the ambivalence many Japanese feel toward their new affluence, and their desire to find some antidote to unrelieved urbanization.

"The meaning of this is to bring kids closer to nature," said the deputy director, surveying the apartment blocks and corrugated tin houses that press against the school in this suburb of Tokyo.

Nakedness is only a small part of the kindergarten's philosophy emphasizing active minds and bodies, the deputy said. Still, it is not an easy part to overlook.

On Jan. 16, in snow and near-freezing temperatures, 269 of 288 pupils stayed nearly naked. It's all there, in the Sunshine daily log. The children built snowmen nearly naked, threw snowballs nearly naked and, while mothers fretted, had a great time being nearly naked, said the deputy director, looking a bit out of place in jeans and a gray woolen sweater.

Naked Education began in Toyohashi in 1969, when the late Yoshitaka Uesato, principal of the Little Lambs Kindergarten there, began worrying that children were weakening as Japan grew wealthy.

"The worst thing for children is parents' overprotection," Tatsuo Uesato, 45, his son and successor as principal at Little Lambs, said in a telephone interview. "But it's inevitable with affluence. Rooms become warm, food changes."

At first, he said, Little Lambs tried one-time toughening events like "mud day" and "brick-building day." But teachers found the effects short-lived, and so he hit on the idea of full-time nakedness.

"Parent reaction was, 'Oh, this is a great idea, but not for my child,'" he said. "So one May, we just did it."

As remains true at Sunshine, no one was forced to go naked. But the combination of peer pressure and, Mr. Uesato said, the delight and freedom of being unclothed soon persuaded most of the children there.

The results, he said, were remarkable. Children became healthier, more adaptable, less timid, more active.

"Kids who were drawing little pictures in one corner

See NAKED, Page 5

Dave Martin/The Associated Press

DUKE RALLIES PAST ST. JOHN'S — Duke's Alaa Abdelnaby reaching over Malik Sealy of St. John's in the National Collegiate Athletic Association basketball tournament Sunday. Duke rallied to win in the final seconds, 76-72. **Page 15.**

The Politics of America: Is the Vision Drying Up?

By Michael Oreskes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — As America's democratic visions and values seem to triumph around the world, an unhappy consensus has emerged at home that domestic politics has become so shallow, mean and even meaningless that it is failing to produce the ideas and leadership needed to guide the United States in a rapidly changing world.

"We've tended to trivialize issues to the point where meaningful debate has become almost impossible," said Representative Mickey Edwards of Oklahoma, the chairman of the Republican Policy Committee.

Former Vice President Walter F. Mondale said, "We've got a kind of politics of irrelevance, of obscurantism, that is more prevalent than in any time I can recall."

Politicians in both parties say government is being crippled by a new superstructure of politics that makes ideas harder to discuss and exalts public opinion over leadership.

This is a time when the basic tenets of American government for nearly half a century — military containment of the Soviet Union and the New Deal — no longer appear to hold, when the end of the Cold War has left struggling democracies across the once-Communist world and fundamental questions at home about the need for a military budget of $300 billion.

But the political system is unable even to define and debate critical questions, let alone resolve them.

As the United States searches for leadership on problems from stagnant labor productivity to soaring health care costs, a congressman is warned by his political consultant not to make a speech calling for a huge cut in the military budget because he would be moving ahead of public opinion.

As use of foreign oil rises again, the political system has abandoned even discussion of nuclear power as an alternative to fossil fuels.

In the past, when a president failed to seize the initiative, Congress often tried. But now both ends of Pennsylvania Avenue seem immobilized by a politics of avoidance, where poll takers and advertising producers are more influential than economists or engineers.

Instead of responding to changes in the world, elected officials say they live each day in fear of the four horsemen of modern politics: televised attacks by their opponents,

See POLITICS, Page 5

With Changes in East, Council of Europe Sees a Wider Role

Foreign ministers of the 23-nation Council of Europe will meet in Lisbon this week for the first major meeting of its kind since the collapse of most Communist regimes in Eastern Europe. They will discuss the council's role in helping the integration of a greater Europe. Catherine Lalumière, a former French government minister who is its secretary general, talked about the council with Barry James of the IHT.

Q. You have just come back from a tour of all the East European capitals. What were your findings?

A. Both the government representatives and the members of the opposition whom we met expressed a great desire to become a part of Europe. All of them believe that the Council of Europe, which is known for its democratic principles and its conception of law and human rights, is a good way of getting into the equation.

Q. Including the Soviet Union?

A. Yes, we found a very positive attitude toward the Council of Europe in Moscow. It was clear that Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and his advisers know about the council and wish to develop cooperation with it.

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Q. You maintain that the council has a special part to play in the construction of Europe.

A. I believe so, yes. The Council of Europe is more flexible and thus can deal with any situation that may arise. For

MONDAY Q&A

example, we are in a position to welcome an independent East German state, provided it is democratic. Equally, we could welcome a fully reunited Germany constituting a single state. It would pose some problems for us, but less than for other organizations. The fact that the countries of Eastern Europe can cooperate and make connections within the Council of Europe will contribute to creating stability in that very sensitive area.

Q. There is some overlap with the European Community.

A. The Community is equally concerned, and it is dedicating a special meeting of heads of state and government to the problem of Eastern Europe, particularly with the problem of German unification. The Community is, of course, an important counterweight to instability. But it is equally important for the Council of Europe to be involved because we can bring around the table the countries that are not in the Community, such as Austria, Sweden and Switzerland — and tomorrow, countries like Hungary and Poland.

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Q. Will that happen soon?

A. Yes, Hungary is likely to be a member before the end of the year, providing it carries out legislative and constitutional reforms.

Q. But the form of eventual German participation in the Council of Europe is not clear?

A. No. It is impossible to predict. Will there be two states closely united but juridically distinct? In that case, it would be normal for East Germany to figure as an independent state. Or will there be a true fusion between the two states? We cannot at this moment adopt a definite position because we do not know what the Germans themselves will decide. The same goes for the European Community.

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Q. Is the recent controversy over the frontier between Germany and Poland the kind of thing in which the Council of Europe is likely to become involved?

A. One must not exaggerate our role. Questions concerning the stability of frontiers are dealt with by the Conference on Cooperation and Security in Europe. Naturally we are concerned about the stability of Europe. If there is instability, it affects everyone, including us.

Q. The 35 member nations of that conference, that is the signatories of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, will meet this autumn on the future shape of Europe. Should the Council be represented at that meeting?

A. The CSCE was worked out during a time of conflict and military threats. This period of antagonism has been overcome and the conference, therefore, is about to turn over a new page. I believe that on that page we will write links between the CSCE and the Council of Europe.

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Q. In what way?

A. We no longer have to pressure the countries of the East to accept little by little the great democratic principles and rights of man on which we are founded. They want to enter our universe. The CSCE cannot do everything, so why does it not confide to us the third basket, that is the humane and the human-rights aspects of the Helsinki agreement? This would be logical because we are already on the ground in Europe.

Q. Is the council's secretariat in Strasbourg going to expand?

A. Yes. I intend to ask member states to make a supplementary effort next year. I am changing things and I have begun to recruit more people, particularly East European specialists.

A Waiting Game in Britain: Thatcher vs. Heseltine

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

LONDON — He has never said publicly that he is running against her, but Michael Heseltine, who walked out of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's cabinet as defense minister four years ago, looks set to make a comeback as she falters in the public opinion polls.

Mr. Heseltine will turn 57 on Wednesday, a day before a symbolic election for a parliamentary seat in Staffordshire that the Conservatives risk losing for the first time in a decade, largely because of voter dissatisfaction with Mrs. Thatcher and her economic policies.

Mr. Heseltine, whose bearing and shock of straight silver hair attract attention wherever he goes, has hardly exchanged two words with Mrs. Thatcher since he left the cabinet in January 1986. He departed over a difference of opinion about whether a British helicopter company should be sold to an American company as she preferred, or to a European consortium as he advised.

Mr. Heseltine is often described as the last disciple of Edward Heath, the former Conservative prime minister, an enthusiastic supporter of full British participation in the move toward a single European market after 1992.

But unlike Mr. Heath, Mr. Heseltine has not let his differences with Mrs. Thatcher become acrimonious in public. His is a waiting game, as he positions himself as the only alternative to whom his party could turn in the unlikely event that the prime minister resigned before the next national elections.

"We live in a wholly unpredictable world," he likes to say.

But Mrs. Thatcher is also in a waiting game — waiting for her high-interest rate, anti-inflationary economic policy to bite and bring property taxes and mortgages down before she has to call those elections.

By then, Conservatives would be far less likely to vote against her than they are in mid-term by-elections, like those in mid-Staffordshire on Thursday. The next national election does not have to be called until June 1992, unless so many Conservatives revolt before then that Mrs. Thatcher loses her 100-seat majority in Parliament.

That is almost unthinkable, so meanwhile Mr. Heseltine is working the circuit, with never an unkind word about Mrs. Thatcher. Between the lines, though, there is a world of difference.

If Mrs. Thatcher is seen as "anti-Europe," resisting British participation in the European Monetary System because it would take away the sovereign right of Parliament to decide Britain's economic policies, Mr. Heseltine tries to look as European as he can.

If Mrs. Thatcher is all gumption and telling people to get-up-and-go on the domestic front, Mr. Heseltine is for more compassion.

Speaking Friday to a group in London, he said that the government's policies had led to a record number of homeowners, prosperity for the elderly, and higher spending on education and health than ever before.

But he added that, "for all the things of which we can be proud, there are areas of shame," particularly for the growing British underclass of the homeless.

"I see a sense of Tory concern historically interwoven with the success of my party," he said, in a message not lost on the British media, which leap on the least hint of dissent within party ranks.

Mr. Heseltine was therefore eager to be seen campaigning for the Conservatives, who are trailing by up to 26 percentage points in the polls in mid-Staffordshire. All it took was for him to say, in a profile in The Sunday Telegraph a week ago, that he had not been asked.

Charles Prior, the Conservative candidate, said that after reading the profile, he immediately had an invitation telephoned to Mr. Heseltine, who was in Kings Bromley campaigning two days later.

"He is, after the Prime Minister, the best known Conservative figure in the country," Mr. Prior said.

"I don't see the circumstances in which I will challenge Mrs. Thatcher," Mr. Heseltine said in a recent interview with Bryan Appleyard of The Independent — who observed that this remark, like the speaker's public appearances in support of government policies, was "deliciously ambiguous."

In France, Socialists End Meeting In Disarray

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

PARIS — With five years to go before France's next presidential elections, a crucial congress of the governing Socialist Party ended in disarray Sunday amid bitter infighting between aspirants to succeed President François Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand, who led the Socialists to victory in elections in 1981 and 1988, sent an appeal for unity as well as a special mediator to the four-day congress in Rennes, but he was unable to prevent two competing factions from clashing repeatedly in their battle to control the party machine.

As a result, for the first time in 20 years, the biennial congress ended without agreement on either a policy statement or membership of its powerful secretariat.

Party leaders are to meet Tuesday to try to paper over their differences.

But political experts said the embarrassing public display of personal ambition dominating political debate during the congress had already badly damaged the party's image. Many of the 804 delegates in Rennes booed and heckled after an all-night negotiating session failed to produce a compromise.

The main actors in a power struggle that is expected to continue at least until parliamentary elections in 1993 are Laurent Fabius, a 43-year-old former prime minister, who is now president of the National Assembly, and Lionel Jospin, a former party first secretary, who is now education minister.

While both men claim to be Mr. Mitterrand's heir, the succession race also includes two other Socialists who chose to keep a low profile at the congress — Prime Minister Michel Rocard and Jacques Delors, a former economy minister who is now president of the EC Commission.

The battle of Rennes had been brewing for months as Mr. Fabius prepared an offensive to oust Mr. Jospin's main ally, Pierre Mauroy, who has served as the party's first secretary since 1988.

By the time the congress began, several of Mr. Mitterrand's ministers had joined one of the factions.

But rank-and-file Socialists claimed they were unable to distinguish between the ideological positions of the two factions. Three weeks ago, Mr. Mauroy acknowledged that "this is not a debate about ideas but a debate to see who is number one."

The stage was set for confusion when a pre-congress vote among 7,200 party members showed almost equal support for competing policy statements proposed by the Jospin-Mauroy forces, backed by 28.94 percent, and the Fabius forces, backed by 28.84 percent. Mr. Rocard's motion won 24.26 percent, with the balance going to four smaller groups.

No policy questions, however, were debated by the congress. Instead, with all sides claiming to be willing to work out "a synthesis," the focus was on behind-the-scenes negotiations between the Fabius and Jospin-Mauroy teams over how the main positions in the party secretariat were to be distributed.

By Sunday morning, however, it was apparent that no agreement would be forthcoming, and spokesmen for both camps went public with bitter complaints about the intransigence of their adversaries.

"As to the question of the renewal of the Socialist Party," Mr. Fabius said, "there can be no doubt about this necessity after you see what has happened today."

Petr Josek/Reuters

FORMER DISSIDENTS JOIN FORCES — President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia, left, and Lech Walesa, Poland's Solidarity leader, at the Krkonoska Pass on the border between their countries. They urged confirmation of Europe's borders and signaled support for Lithuanian independence. After the talks, their first, Mr. Walesa said he was "nicely surprised" by Mr. Havel.

British Laud U.S. Offer On Refugees

The Associated Press

LONDON — Britain has welcomed a U.S. offer to resettle half of all new Vietnamese refugees who qualify for asylum.

Jewel LaFontant, the U.S. State Department's director for refugee programs, announced the U.S. offer Friday night after a meeting with Foreign Office officials.

She said that for the current fiscal year, the United States allocated 25,000 admissions spaces to Indochinese refugees, in addition to the 26,500 spaces allocated for refugees in the Orderly Departure Program, in which Vietnamese go directly to the United States from their homeland.

She said the United States also would contribute $11.1 million to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, responsible for reviewing the cases of Vietnamese seeking political asylum.

Britain had pledged $13 million, she said.

"We welcome any offers to take refugees for resettlement," Britain's Foreign Office said Saturday.

George Foulkes of the opposition Labor Party said: "This means the problem will become more manageable. It will give Britain time to adopt a more thoughtful approach."

Britain favors mandatory return of Vietnamese "boat people" as a means of heading off a new influx of refugees to Hong Kong. It sent 51 Vietnamese back to Hanoi late last year, provoking protests from the United States and other countries.

British government sources said that the main problem was that more than 90 percent of the Vietnamese in Hong Kong did not qualify as political refugees.

"It is the United States' strongly held view that no one be sent back involuntarily," Mrs. LaFontant said.

Hundreds of thousands of Indochinese refugees fill camps throughout Southeast Asia.

In Hong Kong, more than 40,000 Vietnamese sought refuge in the last 18 months, swelling the number in camps to 56,000.

■ U.S. Offer Is Criticized

A Hong Kong government official has criticized as unhelpful a U.S. offer take half of all new Vietnamese "boat people" who flee to Hong Kong and are classed as genuine refugees, Reuters reported Saturday from Hong Kong.

"The people who get refugee status are not the problem," said Hong Kong's Refugee Coordinator, Mike Hanson. "It's the people who don't who are the problem."

He said Washington's offer, in practice, meant the United States was willing to take only 25 refugees a week.

Since June 1988, the colony has used a screening policy to separate genuine refugees under United Nations criteria from Vietnamese in search of a better economic future.

Britain wants "economic migrants" repatriated from Hong Kong, and blames Washington for delaying efforts to get forced return under way.

Ligachev Blames Gorbachev for Crisis

Reuters

MOSCOW — Yegor K. Ligachev, the Politburo member viewed as the Kremlin's leading conservative, has launched a fresh attack on President Mikhail S. Gorbachev, asserting that his innovations are bringing down the Soviet Union and tearing communism apart, Pravda reported Sunday.

In a speech to the Communist Party Central Committee, Mr. Ligachev asserted that Mr. Gorbachev's restructuring program had weakened the party and brought on the Soviet Union's current crises.

"The main reason that our country is in a critical state is the weakening of the party in its ideological and organizational aspects," Mr. Ligachev said in the speech, which was delivered Friday and published Sunday by Pravda, the party daily.

He declared that the powerful new presidency to which Mr. Gorbachev was elected last week could not by itself reverse the country's situation, and he disputed arguments by progressives that the Soviet Union should adopt East European-style liberalization.

"They say the changes taking place in Eastern Europe open the way to creating a united civilization," he said. "Possibly. But quite a different thing is happening."

"I am of course in favor of active development of peaceful cooperation between different countries," he added, "but not at the expense of curbing socialism and strengthening the international position of capitalism.

"Meanwhile everything is going in that direction. The NATO bloc is strengthening and the socialist community is falling apart."

Mr. Ligachev said that Mr. Gorbachev's refusal to prop up the Communist regimes of Eastern Europe encouraged revolutions that caused those governments to crumble in the past year.

He has in the past expressed particular doubt about the reunification of Germany, which Mr. Gorbachev is allowing to go ahead. He complained about it again on Friday, saying that Mr. Gorbachev's own words on the subject demonstrated that there was still a struggle between capitalism and socialism.

"Mikhail Sergeyevich said the capitalist West is trying to integrate a united Germany into NATO," Mr. Ligachev said. "How can you say after that that international relations at present do not have class character?"

Mr. Ligachev, who has been characterized as Mr. Gorbachev's leading rival in the the Politburo, said that the political changes in Eastern Europe were being accompanied by "its capitalization."

He said he opposed East European-style changes like the introduction of private property or the conversion of the Communist Party into a social democratic one.

The Soviet legislature, at Mr. Gorbachev's urging, has already legalized some forms of private property, including leases that allow individuals to hold land for decades and pass it on to their children.

As for his own future, Mr. Ligachev, the party's former ideology chief who is now in charge of agriculture, said he would not leave his party post despite calls for him to do so from across the country.

"When a Commmist leaves top work under the shouts of demagogues or the crowd, it is equal to secession from the party," he said. "They just want to break us, morally and psychologically."

SOVIETS: *'Maneuvers' Over Lithuanian Capital*

(Continued from page 1)

notice of military maneuvers around its territory this weekend. He said that Soviet military officers called on Mr. Landsbergis on Sunday morning to inform him that the maneuvers were under way.

It is not clear how many troops are taking part in the maneuvers. Western military experts believe that around a million troops are stationed in the three Baltic republics, Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania, along the Soviet border.

"This action was obviously intended to frighten us," said Mr. Vaisvila, a leading member of the Lithuanian independence movement Sajudis, in a telephone interview from Vilnius. "Things are peaceful here, but obviously people are likely to get worried if they hear planes flying over their heads."

Vilnius residents said helicopters dropped leaflets on the city Sunday urging attendance at an anti-independence rally. The leaflets accused independence activists of representing "those who owned bourgeois Lithuania and disposed of the fates of people."

The military activity in Lithuania came as voters in Latvia and Estonia went to the polls to elect new parliaments, and as citizens of the Ukraine, Russia and Byelorussia voted in runoff elections.

Spokesmen for Latvian and Estonian independence groups said they expected that elections would allow them to form governments and move toward secession.

Like Estonia and Latvia, Lithuania was independent between 1920 and 1940, prior to its annexation by the Soviet Union in 1940 under a secret pact with Nazi Germany.

The Soviet Union has used such maneuvers to intimidate East European countries that dared defiance, as in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and Poland in 1980 and '81.

According to Mr. Vaisvila, several Soviet armored cars paraded through the town of Alitus, in southern Lithuania, near the border with Byelorussia.

A spokesman for the pro-independence Latvian Popular Front said that its candidates had won election in 29 out of 40 districts. The Popular Front victories included central areas of Riga, the capital, which is only 50 percent Latvian. This suggests that significant numbers of Russians had also voted for secessionist candidates.

A leader of the Estonian Popular Front, Endel Lippmaa, said independence candidates were expected to win three-quarters of the seats in the new Estonian parliament.

Progressive candidates also appeared to be doing well in early returns in the runoff round of elections for the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, the largest of the 15 Soviet republics.

Full results of elections there, as well as in Byelorussia and the Ukraine, are expected to trickle in later in the week.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Havel Addresses Charter 77 Congr

PRAGUE (Reuters) — Charter 77, Eastern Europe's oldest h rights movement, opened its first official congress on Sunda President Vaclav Havel, making the keynote speech, said he had dis of the day when its members could meet undisturbed by the poli

Founded in 1977, Charter 77 grew out of a manifesto accusi Czechoslovak government of violating human rights and interna commitments. It was initially signed by 242 dissidents includin Havel, one of the group's first spokesmen.

The charter's signatories were persecuted by the Communist ruled Czechoslovakia until late last year. Mr. Havel was jailed in along with Jiri Dienstbier, now foreign minister, and Petr Uhl director general of the state news agency CTK.

13 Killed in Tehran Gas Explosion

NICOSIA (Reuters) — A gas explosion killed at least 13 perso injured many others in Tehran on Sunday, according to the Irania agency IRNA, monitored in Cyprus.

The agency reported that some of those injured were in c condition and that "the casualty toll" was expected to go up.

The explosion, after a gas leak in an underground gas distri chamber in western Tehran, started a fire that destroyed several ca gutted at least 15 houses and shops.

Syrian, in Iran, May Discuss Hosta

NICOSIA (AP) — Foreign Minister Farouk Shara of Syria, wh last month that he would "work intensively with Iranian leaders" r release of the Western hostages in Lebanon, arrived in Tehran on S

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, monitored in Cyprus, s ed that the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, welcom Shara as he began his two-day trip. Mr. Velayati referred to the "i tant strategic ties" between the countries, the agency reported.

It added that officials of the two countries frequently dis Lebanon, Palestine, the Middle East and the Muslim world. It d mention the hostage issue.

Congressman Warns on B-2 Data

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Representative Les Aspin, Democ Wisconsin and head of the House Armed Services Committee Sunday that the U.S. Air Force had failed to produce test data nee evaluate how well the B-2 Stealth bomber could hide from "Without this information," he said, "it will be difficult, if not impo for the committee to consider the fiscal year 1991 request for fu aircraft."

In a letter to Air Force Secretary Donald B. Rice, Mr. Aspin said force so far had not given the committee the results of laborato scale-model testing on the bomber's "low observability" characte He said he wanted the data for a closed hearing on the program on 28.

Mr. Aspin also said he had asked Defense Secretary Dick Che start calculating what would happen to the B-2 program if Congr the proposed purchase in 1991 of five planes to none, one, two o aircraft. The $70 billion program to produce 132 of the bombe trouble in Congress because of its cost in an era of reduced military and shrinking military budgets.

Indian Government Survives Crisi

NEW DELHI (Reuters) — The minority National Front gover survived its first major internal crisis on Sunday when Deputy Minister Devi Lal withdrew his two-day-old resignation.

Chimanbhai Patel, a spokesman for the Front alliance, said M agreed to remain in the government after receiving a letter from Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh. Mr. Singh's four-month-old g ment needs support from both leftist parties and rightist Hindu n ists.

Sudan Is Cited for Rights Violation

NAIROBI (NYT) — The military junta in Sudan has introduced of repression marked by the detention and torture of suspected p opponents that surpasses the worst excesses of the longtime r government that ruled from 1969 to the mid-1980s, a human observer group says.

Africa Watch, an organization based in the United States Britain, said that the junta of Lieutenant General Omar Hassan Bashir, which overthrew a democratically elected government in combined militarism and Islamic fundamentalism. The report call "a new and very dangerous phenomenon" for Sudan.

Civilian opponents of the government in Khartoum, including union leaders, doctors, lawyers, and university professors, have targets of the new regime, the report said. Tribes in southern Sud victims of rights abuses perpetuated by both sides in the increa deadly civil war, it added.

U.S. Ultimatum for Manila on Base

MANILA (Reuters) — The United States will pull its forces out Philippines within a year of September 1991 if talks to extend its military bases fail to produce agreement, according to the comman U.S. forces in the Pacific. The talks are scheduled to start next m

Admiral Huntington Hardisty was quoted by the U.S. armed newspaper The Stars and Stripes on Sunday as saying that h confident Washington and Manila would reach agreement on ren the lease.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Cyprus Boosts Security After Threa

NICOSIA (AFP) — Security at Larnaca airport has been stepped response to a threat against Soviet Jews issued recently by a Mi extremist group in Lebanon, Cypriot police sources said Sunday.

The airport serves as a transit point for Soviet Jews arriving Moscow aboard the Soviet carrier Aeroflot, who transfer to Cy Airways planes for Tel Aviv. On Thursday, the Islamic Jihad fo Liberation of Palestine warned that it would attack airports and ai companies used to transport Soviet Jews to Israel.

Truckers in Italy ended a weeklong strike Sunday that had caused c throughout the country as supplies of gasoline, food and raw mate were severely curtailed. Transport Minister Carlo Bernini is to representatives of the truckers unions on Wednesday, but some dr have set another strike for May 14. High fuel prices and delays at cust checkpoints on the Italian borders are at the center of the dispute.

Royal Brunei Airlines is to start its first scheduled link to Franc from Brunei on May 14 and is negotiating to begin service to Lon Paris and Tokyo, the airline said. The carrier now flies to Dubai an seven Asian cities. (Reu

China Minister in Bahrain

MANAMA, Bahrain — Foreign Minister Qian Qichen of China began a two-day visit Sunday, the first to Bahrain by a senior Chinese official since the two nations established diplomatic ties last April.

DEATH NOTICE

Mme Nicole LEQUETTE-MERCIER
M. Yannic P. MERCIER
M. Alain EDREI
regret to announce the death of
Jacques Henri MERCIER
on the 10th of March 1990
at the age of 64.

WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Amsterdam	21	70	5	41	fr
Athens	—	—	—	—	no
Barcelona	18	64	9	48	cl
Belgrade	16	61	8	32	fr
Berlin	19	66	6	39	fr
Brussels	22	72	7	45	fr
Budapest	17	63	3	36	fr
Copenhagen	15	59	1	34	cl
Costa Del Sol	19	66	15	59	cl
Dublin	17	63	10	50	cl
Edinburgh	14	57	8	46	cl
Faro	19	66	14	57	cl
Florence	16	61	7	45	fr
Frankfurt	20	68	3	36	fr
Geneva	17	63	3	36	fr
Helsinki	12	54	0	32	cl
Las Palmas	21	70	21	70	cl
Lisbon	23	73	13	55	cl
London	22	72	8	46	fr
Luxembourg	19	66	6	43	fr
Madrid	18	64	4	39	cl
Milan	16	61	8	46	cl
Moscow	7	45	3	38	fr
Munich	18	64	0	32	fr
Nice	18	64	10	50	cl
Oslo	12	54	5	41	fr
Paris	24	75	9	48	fr
Prague	18	64	0	32	fr
Reykjavik	2	36	-1	30	sw
Rome	16	61	7	45	cl
Stockholm	14	57	8	46	cl
Strasbourg	18	64	1	34	fr
Venice	15	59	6	43	fr
Vienna	17	63	2	36	fr
Warsaw	17	63	0	32	fr
Zurich	14	57	2	36	fr

MIDDLE EAST

Ankara	—	—	—	—	no
Cairo	—	—	—	—	no
Istanbul	—	—	—	—	no
Jerusalem	13	55	4	39	fr
Tel Aviv	20	68	7	45	fr

OCEANIA

Auckland	—	—	—	—	no
Sydney	23	73	18	64	sh

cl-cloudy; fo-foggy; fr-fair; h-hail; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy; r-rain; sh-shower; sw-snow; st-stormy.

ASIA

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
Bangkok	35	95	25	77	
Beijing	15	59	3	37	
Hong Kong	22	72	17	63	
Manila	31	88	24	75	
New Delhi	32	90	19	66	
Seoul	10	50	0	32	
Shanghai	12	55	7	45	
Singapore	33	91	25	77	
Taipei	18	64	10	50	
Tokyo	12	54	8	46	

AFRICA

Algiers	25	77	9	48	
Cape Town	29	84	14	57	
Casablanca	22	72	10	50	
Harare	26	79	14	57	
Lagos	32	90	24	75	
Nairobi	28	82	14	57	
Tunis	19	66	7	45	

LATIN AMERICA

Buenos Aires	—	—	—	—	
Lima	27	81	19	66	
Mexico City	26	79	10	50	
Rio de Janeiro	28	82	24	75	

NORTH AMERICA

Anchorage	-4	25	-12	10	
Atlanta	19	66	4	39	
Boston	14	57	3	37	
Chicago	5	41	-4	25	
Denver	13	55	0	32	
Detroit	7	45	-1	30	
Honolulu	29	84	19	66	
Houston	25	77	11	52	
Los Angeles	26	79	13	55	
Miami	26	79	17	63	
Minneapolis	-1	30	-10	14	
Montreal	4	39	-4	25	
Nassau	29	84	24	75	
New York	16	61	6	43	
Orlando	27	81	14	57	
San Francisco	18	64	9	48	
Seattle	14	61	8	46	
Toronto	4	39	-4	25	
Washington	18	64	4	39	

MONDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate to slight. FRANKFURT: Fair. Temp. 19 — 3 (66 — 38). LONDON: Rainy. Temp. 15 — 11 (59 — 52). MADRID: Fair. Temp. 18 — 4 (64 — 39). NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 14 — 3 (57 — 38). PARIS: Fair, then cloudy. Temp. 9 — 7 (48 — 45). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 19 — 7 (66 — 45). TEL AVIV: Mst Avsthsle. ZURICH: Temp. 15 — 3 (59 — 38). BANGKOK: Showers. Temp. 33 — 24 (91 — 75). HONG KONG: Cl Temp. 23 — 18 (73 — 64). MANILA: Partly cloudy. Temp. 32 — 26 (90 — 68). SEOUL: Temp. 10 — 1 (50 — 34). SINGAPORE: Fair. Temp. 29 — 25 (84 — 77). TOKYO: Rainy. Te 12 — 6 (54 — 43).

هكذا من الأصل

An Apparent Flaw In U.S. Spy Satellite

Impact on Intelligence-Gathering Is Uncertain, Space Officials Assert

By Warren E. Leary
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A new U.S. spy satellite has apparently malfunctioned after less than a month in orbit, and parts of it are expected to be destroyed re-entering the atmosphere within a month, U.S. and Soviet military space officials say.

Some experts said loss of the reconnaissance satellite could be a serious setback to U.S. intelligence-gathering from space, but it was unclear how seriously the malfunction had disabled the satellite.

The Soviet news agency Novosti said Saturday that Soviet space specialists were tracking four pieces of an American spy satellite, which it said broke up March 7.

The disabled satellite mentioned by the Soviets is believed to be one launched Feb. 28 by the space shuttle Atlantis.

On Friday, the U.S. Defense Department issued a terse statement saying only that hardware elements carried into orbit by the shuttle last month were expected to fall from orbit soon.

"Space shuttle mission STS-36 achieved its goal associated with a classified DOD program," the statement said. "Hardware elements associated with the mission are expected to re-enter the Earth's atmosphere. We believe there is no risk to life or property."

A prototype version of the new satellite was launched in August by another space shuttle mission, and experts said it also had early problems, apparently involving its propulsion or stablization systems.

"This is still a relatively new and advanced design," said a former Defense Department official involved in the program. He said the satellite launched in August tumbled in space for some time before being stabilized.

"For all I know," he said, "we may have something similar again. They couldn't right it properly, and it began to break up from the force of spinning around for so long."

A government official who has followed the satellite program said the problems with both satellites stemmed from defects in the propulsion system.

"There could have been an explosion associated with the propulsion system," he said. It was also possible that the satellite simply spun out of control and was pulled apart by centrifugal force.

The Washington Post on Saturday quoted unidentified intelligence and Congressional officials who were briefed on the problem as saying the satellite malfunction was a "serious setback" and of "major concern."

Other experts said the problem was more serious from the standpoint of equipment and putting up a new generation of satellites than from the prospect of an immediate loss of intelligence.

There are enough older spy satellites still functioning to minimize a loss in information now, they said.

Military space experts and industry publications identified the craft put into orbit by the secret military flight of Atlantis as a $500 million satellite code-named AFP-731.

The satellite was said to be capable of taking high-resolution digital pictures and eavesdropping on communications.

John E. Pike, the director of space policy for the Federation of American Scientists, said it was possible the satellite was not totally disabled by the apparent malfunction and could retain some function.

Noting that the Novosti report said the Soviets were tracking four large pieces from the craft, he said that some of them could be shrouds or covers thrown off during normal deployment.

"This is a new system," Mr. Pike said, "Sometimes, if you've never seen it before, you can be fooled by what you think you see.

"The prototype satellite, for instance, tumbled for months and everyone thought it was gone," Mr. Pike continued, "but it stabilized and started maneuvering, clearly not out of control as everyone thought."

15 Killed by Fire In Japanese Store

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Fire swept through a supermarket in a western Japanese city on Sunday, killing 15 persons, the police said.

A total of 57 fire engines were dispatched to fight the blaze at the Nagasakiya store in Amagasaki, 300 miles (480 miles) west of Tokyo, a fire department spokesman said. Six persons were injured.

The police said all 15 victims probably died of smoke and gas inhalation, although autopsies had not yet been conducted. It took about four hours to put out the blaze, whose cause was not yet known.

John Stevenson/Reuters

SALVO IN THE DRUG WAR — Federal officers inspecting a Drug Enforcement Administration office in Fort Myers, Florida, that was destroyed by a firebomb. No one was injured.

Test Airline Pilots for Alcohol?

Incident on Northwest Flight Sparks Calls for New Rules

By Eric Weiner
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The dismissal of three Northwest Airlines pilots suspected of flying under the influence of alcohol has focused renewed attention on federal rules that govern flying and drinking.

Some members of Congress and others are calling for mandatory alcohol testing of airline pilots. Current rules require that pilots be tested only for drugs, not alcohol, even after an accident.

At the same time, some health officials say that the blood alcohol limits set by the Federal Aviation Administration should be lower and that pilots should be required to wait longer between their last drink and when they take the controls of a jet.

Although alcohol has been traced to very few commercial aviation accidents, there is evidence that drinking among pilots is more widespread than the accident statistics indicate.

Roger Horn, president of Safe Travel America, a lobby group, said that the Northwest Airlines incident showed clearly that "the traveling public needs the same kind of protection for alcohol use as it has for drug use."

He asked, "Why is it that airline passengers have less protection than cattle in a freight car?" Railroad employees are tested for alcohol.

Federal rules prohibit pilots from drinking less than eight hours before they fly, but some airlines, like USAir, United Airlines and Northwest, prohibit drinking 12 hours before flying.

Many pilots said they were even more cautious.

"I won't get drunk 24 hours before a flight because I know it will affect me," a United pilot said. But he added, "There are pilots out there who will drink heavily right up to the limit."

The three Northwest pilots were stripped of their licenses on March 8 after flying a Boeing 727 with 91 passengers from Fargo, North Dakota, to St. Paul, Minnesota. An anonymous caller told U.S. inspectors that the crew had been seen drinking the night before.

On Friday, federal officials disclosed that the captain, Norman L. Prouse, 51, had a blood alcohol level of more than 0.1 percent, high enough that in most states he would have been too drunk to legally drive a car.

The first officer, Robert J. Kirchner, 35, and second officer, Joseph W. Balzer, 34, had blood alcohol levels exceeding the 0.04 percent federal limit.

Northwest said that it had dismissed the pilots, who are appealing the revocation of their licenses.

The incident has lent momentum to a bill sponsored by Senators John C. Danforth, a Republican of Missouri, and Ernest F. Hollings, a Democrat of South Carolina, that would require alcohol testing of airline pilots and other transportation workers on a random basis as well as before they are hired.

The bill has passed the Senate and is before the House Public Works Committee.

The Air Line Pilots Association, the pilots union, strongly opposes the measure. A spokesman, John Mazor, argued that the number of commercial aviation accidents traced to alcohol use was too small to justify testing.

Since 1983, there have been only 16 accidents involving airline pilots in which drugs or alcohol were found to be a factor, said Michael Benson, a spokesman for the National Transportation Safety Board, an independent federal agency. None of the accidents involved a major airline.

Some evidence indicates, however, that drinking among professional pilots may be widespread. Since 1984, 61 professional pilots have had their licenses suspended or revoked for flying under the influence of alcohol, said JoAnn Sloan, an Federal Aviation Agency spokesman.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Drug Testing Method Gets a Mixed Review

For the past two years, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has been using a machine called a mass spectrometer to test samples of human hair for drugs, The Washington Post reports. Hair analysis has one critical advantage over the standard urine test: It enables the tester to look back months into the past and determine whether, when and how long a person used illegal drugs.

The reason is that drug molecules circulating in the bloodstream seep into the hair roots and become entrapped permanently as the hair grows. Hair grows about a half-inch (1.3 centimeters) a month.

Thus, a six-inch hair sample can serve as a catalogue of a person's drug history for the previous year, telling the tester when that person started, and stopped, using marijuana, cocaine, heroin, amphetamines or any other proscribed substances. With urine testing, marijuana can be detected only for about three weeks back, and cocaine for only 72 hours.

The hair test has its drawbacks, however. Mass spectrometers cost about $300,000 each. And one can get the active ingredients from marijuana into one's hair merely by walking through a room filled with marijuana smoke.

Short Takes

The U.S. Postal Service has issued 25-cent stamps honoring four "classic" films: "The Wizard of Oz," "Gone With the Wind," "Beau Geste" and "Stage Coach." All were filmed in 1939, generally considered the greatest year for U.S. motion pictures. Other 1939 films: "Babes in Arms," "Dark Victory," "Destry Rides Again," "Golden Boy," "Goodbye, Mr. Chips," "Gunga Din," "Intermezzo," "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," "Ninotchka," "Of Mice and Men," "The Women" and "Wuthering Heights."

Nineteen states now ban corporal punishment for schoolchildren and if the other 31 do not soon follow suit, the National Parent Teachers Association plans to press for a federal law. Child beating as an educational tool has been formally condemned by, among others, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Bar Association and the American Medical Association.

The best graduate schools in the United States are the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for engineering, Yale for law, Stanford for business and Harvard for medicine, according to a survey by U.S. News & World Report magazine. The study was based on interviews with "scores of faculty members and deans at dozens of graduate and professional schools."

A nicotine spray for the nostrils is being tested with a view to taking the edge off no-smoking air trips for smokers. A squirt to each nostril takes effect within 15 minutes, according to Veterans Administration experts, compared to half an hour for nicotine gum.

"This country is still serving most of its peanut butter with jelly when so many other parts of the world are using it subtly to enhance stews, thicken soups or top grilled fish," laments Dena Kleiman, a New York Times food columnist, as peanut butter enters its second century. She also suggests using it in salad dressing and sauces.

The scene is a Manhattan boutique during a promotion for a trendy new cookie. Between munches, Robert Lanzit told the Metropolitan Diary column in The New York Times, he overheard this conversation:

Mother to youngster: What do you say to the nice lady for the cookie?

Youngster to mother: Charge it?

Notes About People

Ted Turner has banned the word "foreign" from his Cable News Network, which is widely viewed abroad. Employees who use the word will be fined $50 to $100, with proceeds going to the United Nations Children's Fund. "The word foreign implies something unfamiliar and creates the perception of misunderstanding," Mr. Turner said in a company memo. "In contrast, international means among nations and promotes a sense of unity."

Ola Stillman Rockefeller says that after he started posing for Jockey underwear, he got a call from his grandmother, Nancy Carnegie Rockefeller, to remonstrate, "You must remember you're a Rockefeller." He said she was somewhat relieved that he was donating his modeling salary to charity, and still more so to learn that he would appear in boxer shorts rather than form-fitting briefs.

The professional golfer **Mark Calcavecchia**, on his theory of golf, says, "I use one of Bobby Jones's. Hit it hard, it'll land somewhere."

Arthur Higbee

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THE GRANDE COLLECTION OF HOTELS

Baker to Caution Mandela on Socialism

By Thomas L. Friedman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — On his trip to southern Africa this week, Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d will encourage Nelson Mandela to continue his campaign against apartheid and urge him to abandon socialist economic principles, a State Department official says.

Mr. Baker, who left Washington on Sunday, will be the first secretary of state to visit South Africa since Cyrus R. Vance in 1978. He will be the most senior administration official to meet with Mr. Mandela since he was freed on Feb. 11 after 27 years in prison.

The State Department official said Mr. Baker would open the talks by congratulating Mr. Mandela "for accepting the need to negotiate, which is not easy because there are a large number of extremists in the black community who are opposed."

"Second, we will congratulate him on his moderate view on the role of whites in the future of South Africa," the official said. "And third, we are going to encourage him to negotiate on a sincere basis of give and take."

On the cautionary side, Mr. Baker is planning to tell Mr. Mandela that he should abandon ideas of nationalizing South African mines and major industries, socialist concepts the Bush administration views as outdated.

"We do not agree with his economic model for a future South Africa," the State Department official said. "There has been plenty of time since he devised his model to experience it in other countries, such as Eastern Europe, and we would urge him to look at those countries."

Mr. Baker's trip was timed so he could attend ceremonies on Wednesday in Windhoek, marking the independence of Namibia from South Africa.

But the ceremonies are little more than an occasion for a round of broader African diplomacy that will include meetings with President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa; Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, the Anglican primate of southern Africa, and other black opponents of apartheid.

Mr. Baker has also scheduled a meeting in Zaire with President Mobutu Sese Seko and separate talks with José Eduardo dos Santos of Angola and Jonas Savimbi, the leader of insurgents in Angola backed by the United States.

The State Department official said Mr. Baker would discuss with Mr. de Klerk "the plans for further normalizing political life, such as lifting the state of emergency and release of political prisoners."

"We are not really interested in discussing sanctions," the official said. "It is time for us to encourage rather than punish."

Another issue Mr. Baker must address is how much the Bush administration is prepared to aid the Namibian government of President Sam Nujoma, which is dominated by members of Mr. Nujoma's South-West Africa People's Organization. In exile, Mr. Nujoma was generally considered a Marxist, but he has recently taken more moderate positions.

Since coming to office, Mr. Nujoma has helped develop a Western-style constitution and has nominated several whites, business figures and opposition party members to his first cabinet to heal the wounds of a war of independence from 1986 to 1989.

The 1990 U.S. budget included $500,000 in aid to Namibia, with $7.8 million tentatively set for 1991. Some Africa experts argue that it is essential to increase that figure to make Namibia a positive example for South Africa.

Randall Robinson, executive director of Trans-Africa, a coalition of prominent American blacks, said after a meeting with Mr. Baker last week, "I just don't know how you justify $900 million for Hungary and Poland and $500,000 for Namibia."

Perhaps the thorniest issue Mr. Baker will address will be U.S. policy toward the Soviet-backed government in Angola.

■ Shevardnadze Tour

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze left Sunday for a seven-nation tour of Africa, which will include Namibia's independence ceremonies, Agence France-Presse reported from Moscow.

His tour includes visits to Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Tanzania and Nigeria, the Tass news agency said.

Walter Dhladhla/Agence Fr

A crowd at a weekend concert in Johannesburg celebrating the freeing of Nelson Mandela.

Mandela to Tackle Violence Among Blac

Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — Seven persons were killed in South Africa during the weekend as politicians groped for a solution to worsening battles between rival black factions. The police said that most of the victims died in Natal Province, where African National Congress supporters are fighting backers of the Zulu-based Inkatha movement for control of townships.

Fighting has surged in black areas since Pretoria eased emergency laws in February, freed Nelson Mandela and legalized the ANC as a prelude to talks on power-sharing between blacks and whites.

Mr. Mandela, who last month urged his Natal support throw their weapons into t said during the weekend would tackle the probl mounting violence as soon had been briefed by AN leagues. He said he woul with the Inkatha leader, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, w been acting as a peace brok

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VOTE: *Conservatives Head for a Landslide Over East German Socialists*

(Continued from Page 1)

said the results showed that East Germans wanted quick prosperity.

"People thought, 'If we vote for Kohl, then the money will come flowing in,'" Mr. Lafontaine said. "He bought this election with promises and now he's got to keep them. And I will take every opportunity to remind him of his promises."

■ Quick Merger Seen

The leader of East Germany's Christian Democrats, Lothar de Maiziere, said Sunday evening that the Alliance would push for quick steps to merge the two German states, news agencies reported from East Berlin.

"We have victory," the jubilant leader said at a celebration at party headquarters.

Asked to explain his party's triumph, Mr. de Maiziere declared, "We have said from the beginning that we were for German unity, without any ifs, ands or buts."

Mr. de Maiziere said that a "grand coalition" with the Social Democrats was possible to lead the country toward unification with the greatest possible popular support.

Asked about plans for a monetary union, he said, "We want it as soon as possible."

Mr. de Maiziere declined to say whether he would be the new East German prime minister, but he said that coalition negotiations would start on Monday.

He seemed likely to turn to the liberal Free Democrats, a grouping backed by West Germany's junior coalition party, to form a center-right government mirroring the Bonn administration.

Mr. de Maiziere said that if he did become prime minister, he might propose a West German politician, Elmar Pieroth of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats, as economics minister.

"The most important thing now is that people don't continue to leave," he added, referring to the westward exodus of 2,000 East Germans a day.

The leader of the East German Social Democrats, Ibrahim Böhme, whose party led the opinion polls early on and then saw the Christian Democrats catch up, said that voters had clearly chosen the fast track to unification.

"I am not happy with the results," Mr. Böhme said, "but we must now try to resolve problems in the interest of the public."

He added, "The people have chosen the quick path to German unification, but I still see possibilities for exercising responsibilities."

The Communists did better than expected and won a solid opposition role as the third strongest party in the election.

"With 15 percent we have the possibility of good work in opposition," said the current Communist prime minister, Hans Modrow, smiling at the apparent redemption from political obscurity.

"In January we were at 5 percent in the polls," added the party's chairman, Gregor Gysi. "If the projection is correct that shows how much our renovation has raised our credibility."

(Reuters, AFP, AP)

Michael Urban/Reuters

A boy on his bicycle accompanied his father to the end of the line at an East Berlin polling station.

GERMANS: *Reaping Reward*

(Continued from Page 1)

working-class city. Most of its apartment buildings are in a state of advanced decay and covered with a thick layer of brown coal soot. City government is in a state of collapse after the mayor was arrested for election fraud. The bright German flags of unity that wave from many bleak buildings are a measure of despair as much as hope.

Some of that despair was on display Sunday morning in an exhibition of small cardboard signs scattered on the sidewalk in front of City Hall.

"Single mother with baby living in the eastern part of the city — what will happen to us when our apartments are sold?" asked one.

"Where are the programs for the old age pensioners?" read another. "Why does no one here say anything positive?"

Each Monday night throughout the fall and early winter, Leipzig was the scene of demonstrations pressing for change. And each Monday, said Christian Fuhrer, pastor at Saint Nikolai's, the crowd seemed less idealistic, more inclined to shout down and even assault opponents.

"We've been disappointed because of the intolerance of the people," he said. "We were not able to learn tolerance in such a short time.

"But we shouldn't forget the most important point — that after 57 years people are able to go to the polling station without fear."

NAKED: *School in Japan*

(Continued from page 1)

of the page suddenly were filling the whole paper, and speaking in a big voice," he said.

At the Sunshine school, too, children spoke in big, happy voices on a recent morning filled with painting and singing, playing outdoors and in the gym, learning numbers and writing characters.

If she makes it through two more weeks, Tomoko Koizumi, 6, will finish her third year at Sunshine and become one of those rare children to win the Naked Prize all three years. Most pupils give in occasionally to the temptation of short-sleeved T-shirts, usually when their mothers sense a cold coming on.

But as she cut and pasted a collage in her chilly classroom, wearing only her skimpy shorts, Tomoko said shyly that she never feels cold. The secret, she said, is the morning "marathon," when the entire student body takes to the streets shirtless, jogging around the block and yelling "Fight-o!" to get pumped up.

"Sometimes she had goose bumps, but we persevered," said Tomoko's mother, Eiko Koizumi. "It's not that we told her to do it, but it's something she wanted to do of her own free will. And that's what makes us proud."

Megumi Goto, 33, has one son in the Sunshine school and one who was graduated last year.

"At first, it was rather hard," she said, recalling her older son's experience at the school. "Sometimes he felt cold, sometimes he cried, sometimes he had a fever.

"But by the third year, he became very healthy," Mrs. Goto said. "Sometimes I would say, 'Better wear your shirt today,' but my son would just take it off."

POLITICS: *Are U.S. Visions and Values Drying Up?*

(Continued from page 1)

personal scrutiny by the press, cynicism on the part of the public and the need to raise huge sums to buy television time to combat the attacks, scrutiny and cynicism.

None of these problems is new. But politicians say their combined impact, and particularly the force of television on both politics and culture, have reinforced each other to derail the wheels of government.

Representative David R. Obey, a Democrat of Wisconsin described the problem thus: "When the main question in a member's mind every time he votes is, 'What kind of a 30-second spot are they going to make out of this vote?' then truly the ability of the political system to make complicated and tough decisions in the long-range interest of the United States is atomized."

Trivialization. Atomization. Paralysis. These words have become the vocabulary on which members of both parties draw to describe the state of politics and government.

The Democrats blame President George Bush for crippling budget talks with his "read-my-lips" tax policy. But John H. Sununu, who helped orchestrate Mr. Bush's 1988 campaign, is equally unhappy now as he sees from his post as White House chief of staff that "sound bite" politics has made lawmakers less "willing to take innovative stands or distinct positions or stand on principal."

The political fear of tampering with benefits for the elderly, which many lawmakers feel is where the government could save money, was revealed in a joke making the rounds of the Republican cloakroom on Capitol Hill after a proposal to eliminate the deficit by, among other things, cutting Social Security cost-of-living increases.

"Social Security is the third rail of American politics," it went. "Touch it and you die."

Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, the majority leader of the House, tried last week to make a partisan issue out of what he said was Mr. Bush's failure of leadership in foreign policy.

The president, he said, is doing nothing to explain the changes in the world to the American people, who remain uncertain and confused.

Many Republicans concede that Mr. Bush has offered what Kevin Phillips, the Republican analyst, describes as "a follow-up presidency," showing little creativity on either making foreign policy or solving social problems.

But both Democrats and Republicans agree with Mr. Phillips's conclusion that there has been, in his words, a larger political failure, a general "cerebral atrophy" among opinion leaders and an inability by the Democrats to state their positions in any way that forces the Republicans to respond.

In a recent speech, Mr. Obey said, "Europe is about to establish a truly integrated trading system with major consequences for our own economy."

He added, "Japanese industries are challenging America's for world economic leadership. Are not these challenges, along with the challenge of homelessness, rootlessness and second-rate educational performance sufficiently profound to demand a vigorous, honest and substantive debate between and within both parties about how they should be met?

"Is American politics so braindead that we are reduced to having political shysters manipulate symbols?"

There was considerable uneasiness on Capitol Hill when the most eloquent statement of the nation's role in the post-Cold War world came not from one of the elected representatives of the American people but from a playwright and former political prisoner, Vaclav Havel. Addressing a joint meeting of Congress, the president of Czechoslovakia put it this way:

"As long as people are people, democracy in the full sense of the word will always be no more than an ideal. One may approach it as one would a horizon, in ways that may be better or worse, but it can never be fully attained.

"In this sense you, too, are merely approaching democracy. You have thousands of problems of all kinds, as other countries do. But you have one great advantage: You have been approaching democracy uninterrupted for more than 200 years."

How would this thoughtful man fare in an election in America?

"How much money does he have?" replied Representative Bill Thomas, a Republican of California, one of his party's most outspoken critics of the way U.S. politics are practiced. "Which consultant does he have? And is he willing to shave his mustache? Issues are not the problem, son. We're talking image. If you've got $2 million I can guarantee it."

Winning elections has become a business, a big business with professional associations and magazines, where volunteers have been replaced by computer assisted polling, the pamphlet by the television spot.

This has driven up the cost of politics sharply. More than half a billion dollars will be spent on races for the House and Senate this year, nearly a tenfold increase over 1974.

A Republican consultant, Don Sipple, warns that Washington is now the seat of a "political-industrial complex," a play on President Dwight D. Eisenhower's warning about the dangers of a "military-industrial complex."

Political dialogue and decisions are made up of the actions, large and small, of thousands of independent political figures. The intimidating and expensive quality of modern politics has made each of them a little more cautious, politicians say.

When each small decision to be careful instead of controversial is added together, they say, the sum is a major impact on political debate.

"It tends to homogenize the process," said Mickey Kantor, a lawyer who has long been active in California and national Democratic Party politics. "It tends to make it money-driven. It takes the ideology out of it. It stifles creativity and strong stands, all of which is not good for the country."

The science of public opinion measuring also is being misused, according to Representative Les AuCoin, an Oregon Democrat. "To lock you in where you are today rather than to lead society to where you think you ought to be."

Public-opinion measurement has become a key tool not only of modern politics but of government.

Proponents of polling say this makes democracy more democratic than ever. But the public is often not aware of the details of problems, said Senator Jim McClure, a Republican of Idaho, and polls are measuring emotional response, not considered views.

In tracking the public mood and taking positions and packaging advertising based on that mood, politicians and their consultants are reinforcing the disenchantment. This cynicism has become a closed loop.

No one defines this loop better than Lee Atwater, who, as chairman of the Republican Party, is the nation's best placed political consultant. He summed up his view that the negativeness of politics flows from a deeper discontent in the public mood this way:

"First and foremost I would say that the public's attitude about politics is very much in concert with their attitude about all institutions. If you want to look at a solid trend for the last 15 or 20 years it is that the American people are cynical and turned off about all the institutions, and politics is one. It's only one of them.

"Bull permeates everything. In other words, my theory is that the American people think politics and politicians are full of baloney. They think the media and journalists are full of baloney.

"They think organized religion is full of baloney. They think big business is full of baloney. They think big labor is full of baloney. To single out politics is making a grave mistake in terms of understanding attitudes of Americans."

For de Maiziere, Pride in a Surprise Triumph

Reuters

BERLIN — Lothar de Maiziere, a human rights lawyer and lay churchman who gave East Germany's Christian Democrats new respectability, is the likely candidate to be the former Communist state's first and possibly last democratically elected prime minister.

Mr. de Maiziere, 50, led the Christian Democrats to a surprise triumph in Sunday's first free election, overcoming its 40-year history as a fellow traveler of the old regime.

"I am sure this will be the last Volkskammer" he said, referring to the East German legislature.

When asked about the possibility of becoming prime minister, he said, "I won't talk about personnel questions tonight."

As jubilant supporters chanted "Lothar, Lothar," at the Christian Democrats' election celebration, the likely future leader of East Germany said, "This is an unexpectedly good result which makes us very proud."

A former orchestra viola player, Mr. de Maiziere has flourished in the shadow of the West German chancellor, Helmut Kohl, who dominated the campaign of the East German Christian Democrats.

Mr. de Maiziere took over as leader of the party on Nov. 2 and committed it to democracy, a market economy and rapid unification with West Germany.

He served as a deputy prime minister in the caretaker coalition of the change-minded East German prime minister, Hans Modrow.

At the same time he steered the party into an alliance with two new conservative parties and won the vital backing of Mr. Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Mr. de Maiziere joined the party when he was 16. But out of strong Christian convictions, he avoided any ranking posts that would have disqualified him for his current job.

He was born in Nordhausen, near what is now the West German border, on March 2, 1940, into a devoutly Protestant family descended from French Huguenot immigrants.

Mr. de Maiziere played viola in various orchestras for 15 years before being forced to quit in 1975 because of a nervous disorder in his arm.

Meanwhile, he had qualified as a lawyer and had concentrated on defending conscientious objectors against conscription into the Communist National People's Army.

He is married and has three daughters.

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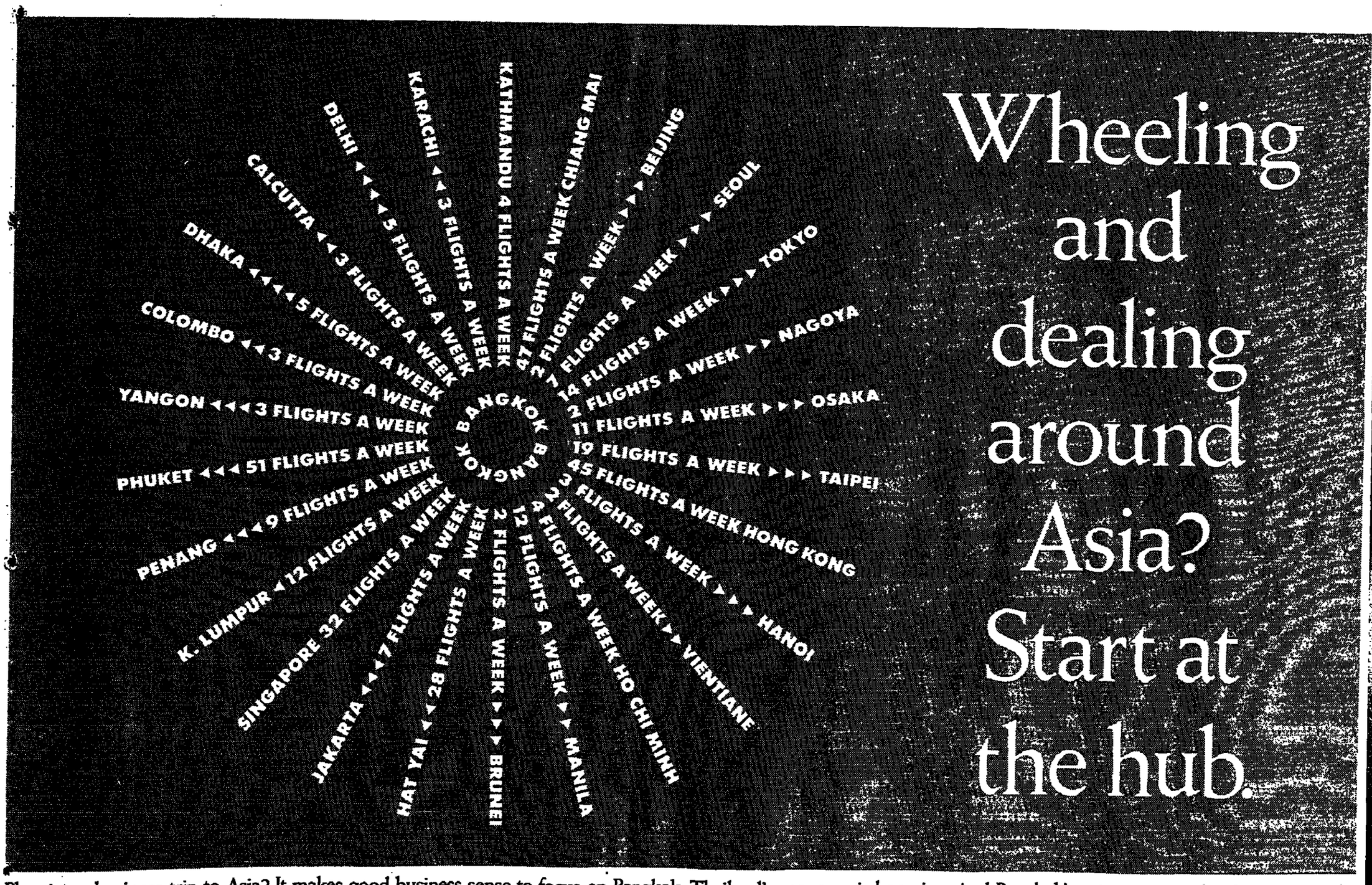

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Pakistan and U.S. Failed to Rally Afghan Rebels

By Steve Coll
and James Rupert
Washington Post Service

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's military, supported by the U.S. Embassy, tried unsuccessfully to persuade Afghan rebels to launch a major offensive against Kabul after a coup attempt in Afghanistan, according to sources in Pakistan and Washington.

The Pakistani Army's failure to prompt an offensive appeared to be the clearest example yet of the mujahidin's alienation from their Pakistani and U.S. backers.

All but one of the top rebel leaders resisted pressure to join the dismissed Afghan defense minister, Lieutenant General Shahnawaz Tanai, in attacks on the Soviet-backed government of Major General Najib in Kabul. General Tanai, a hard-line Marxist, is a longtime enemy of the mujahidin.

Only Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, a radical Islamic fundamentalist with close ties to Pakistan's military intelligence service, accepted the suggestion, according to Afghan mujahidin, Pakistanis and U.S. officials.

After a decade of combat to evict Soviet occupation forces, which withdrew last year, the Afghan guerrillas have slackened their battle against President Najib. Part of the reason, they say, is a fear that the Pakistani military is trying to install Mr. Hekmatyar and other Afghans amenable to Pakistan's foreign policy goals rather than an independent government.

The attempt to forge an alliance around Mr. Hekmatyar and General Tanai also indicates how U.S. policy toward the mujahidin, pursued with hundreds of millions of dollars in covert supplies, continues to be influenced by Pakistan's military Inter-Services Intelligence.

The Pakistani campaign to pressure the mujahidin began on the afternoon of March 7, when General Tanai's forces were falling to counterattacks by troops loyal to President Najib.

General Tanai sought sanctuary in Pakistan for his wife and children with the government and with the Afghan mujahidin he had fought bitterly for 12 years.

Shortly after General Tanai's helicopter arrived near the city of Peshawar, Pakistan's army chief of staff, General Aslam Beg, and the intelligence chief, Lieutenant General Shamsur Rahman Kallu, met secretly with General Tanai and Mr. Hekmatyar, according to Pakistani and diplomatic sources.

Within hours, General Beg and General Kallu began to contact the leaders of the mujahidin alliance, back by the United States and Pakistan. One mujahidin source said the generals told the mujahidin that they "absolutely had to support" General Tanai and Mr. Hekmatyar in immediate attacks against President Najib.

Pakistani officials telephoned the U.S. Embassy with news of General Tanai's arrival and their plan for a temporary coalition, diplomatic sources said.

Senior embassy officials had misgivings about the plan, the diplomats said. They said they believed that most mujahidin would refuse to cooperate with General Tanai, especially since Mr. Hekmatyar, whom they regard as an agent of Pakistan, had taken a leading role in the plan.

But embassy officials did not emphasize these misgivings to senior Pakistani officials, sources said. Instead, they expressed enthusiastic support for any attempt to increase pressure on President Najib.

Meanwhile, Pakistani authorities buttressed their pressure on mujahidin leaders with an aggressive disinformation campaign on General Tanai's whereabouts, trying to create the impression that his coup was succeeding. For 24 hours after General Tanai left Afghanistan, Pakistan television and radio said his forces were gaining strength throughout the country and were on the verge of taking the capital.

Almost all of the reports by the Pakistani government about General Tanai's whereabouts and the progress of his coup attempt were false. According to Pakistani sources, Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto personally authorized one report, saying that General Tanai had never entered Pakistan but had met with mujahidin leaders on the Afghan side of the border.

At a base of Mr. Hekmatyar's forces in Afghanistan, General Tanai denied having entered Pakistan and told Western reporters, "For the national interest, there is strategic cooperation with Gulbuddin Hekmatyar to remove Najib," news agencies reported.

U.S. officials in Washington said they had no information about the Pakistani disinformation campaign or pressure on the mujahidin.

One U.S. official said that none of the information had been passed on from the embassy "to the working level." State Department officers monitoring the coup relied almost exclusively on press reports, the official said.

B.K. Bangash/The Associated Press

Shahnawaz Tanai, the former defense minister, with an aide at a rebel base in Afghanistan, where he vowed to continue his fight.

Iraq Gets Support In Gulf

Hanging Termed Internal Affair

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Arab countries in the Gulf region began closing ranks Sunday with President Saddam Hussein of Iraq against Western criticism over the execution of a journalist, Farzad Bazoft.

The prime minister of Bahrain, Sheikh Khalifa bin Salman al-Khalifa, declared that the criticism was "unjustifiable" and called for pan-Arab support of Baghdad.

The statement was expected to be echoed in other capitals of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council. The council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Oman and the United Arab Emirates, has close military and economic ties with Britain.

The Bahrain leader said, "We do not wish to see relations between Iraq and Britain deteriorating. On the contrary we want to see them as strong ties."

He added, "But above everything, these states must respect the internal affairs of the Arab world so that no misunderstandings occur."

Mr. Bazoft, 31, was hanged Thursday after being convicted of spying for Britain and Israel. The Iranian-born reporter for the Observer, a British Sunday newspaper, was arrested when trying to investigate reports that an explosion at an Iraqi military complex had killed hundreds of people.

The execution sparked outrage in Britain, which recalled its ambassador, expelled six Iraqi military trainees, canceled a trade mission and suspended visits by British government ministers.

Arab governments were generally silent after the execution, although King Hussein of Jordan denounced what he called a "concentrated attack on Iraq."

■ 'Not Spy,' Paper Reports

The Observer newspaper said Sunday it had confirmed that Mr. Bazoft was not a spy, Reuters reported from London.

In a front-page report, it said, "'Highly placed government sources, who have made exhaustive checks with international intelligence agencies, last night categorically confirmed that Observer journalist Farzad Bazoft was not a spy."

British officials have denied that Mr. Bazoft was a spy, but have confirmed that he offered police information unrelated to Iraq, and that he was a convicted bank robber who was sentenced in 1981 to 18 months in a British prison.

The Observer said the intelligence services of Israel, the United States and West Germany were contacted by Britain immediately after Mr. Bazoft was accused of spying.

It added, "It was learned that the U.S. and Israel had already made their own exhaustive inquiries and discounted any link."

Bush Calls Libya Fire's Origin Hazy

By David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has said that U.S. intelligence is "uncertain" whether the fire last week at the Libyan chemical plant at Rabta was an accident or the result of sabotage.

"I am absolutely convinced that the plant was manufacturing bad chemicals, chemicals that would be used for killing people, chemicals that would be used for chemical warfare," he told National Public Radio. "And therefore I don't lament what happened, but I can't tell you I know the cause of it."

Mr. Bush, who receives daily briefings from the intelligence community, was questioned about the possibility that a U.S. ally had heeded the recent appeal from the White House to the world community to take "vigorous action" against the facility.

"We're not sure of that," he said in the interview Saturday. "The best intelligence that I've had — I think it's the best in the world — is uncertain as to whether this was an accident or some incident of sabotage. I have stated, without fear of contradiction, that the United States was not involved in any sabotage activity.

"But I think it would be fruitless to speculate as to whether it was an accident — there's some highly inflammable chemicals in there — or whether somebody sabotaged it. I've heard what Mr. Gadhafi has said, and he apparently is suggesting sabotage. But I don't think we know enough about it yet."

Zambia Rules Out Shift To Multiparty System

The Associated Press

LUSAKA, Zambia — Zambia's ruling party has rejected proposals to create a Western-style multiparty democracy, President Kenneth Kaunda said.

After debating political changes in East European countries that earlier served as models for the United National Independence Party, the 1,000 delegates to a national convention decided Saturday to retain the one-party system introduced in 1973. The party has wielded power under Mr. Kaunda since independence in 1964.

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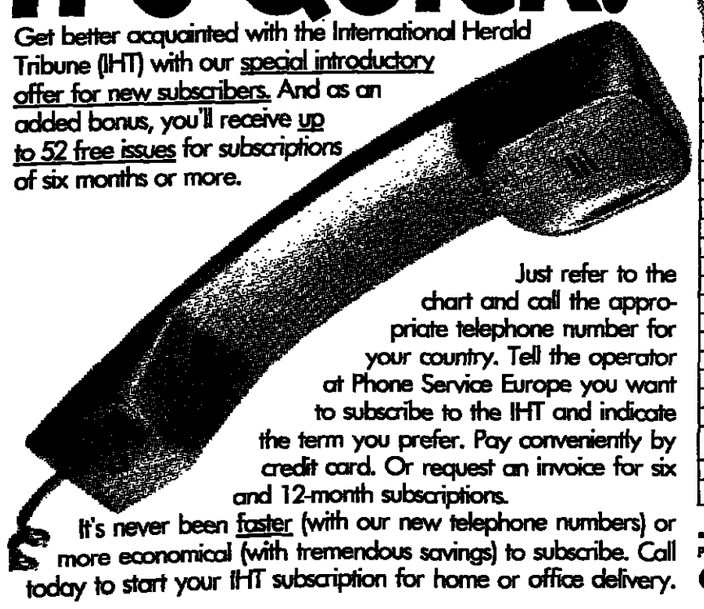

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The Lacroix Spice, the Montana Slice

Christopher Moore

Christian Lacroix's harlequin-pattern bodysuit and a graphic pyramid coat from Claude Montana in the ready-to-wear shows.

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Christian Lacroix's show this weekend was a triumph, the first time in three years that the designer has netted his quirky couture spirit and swarm of ideas in his own ready-to-wear line.

All the elements of 1990s fashion were there, many of them originated by Lacroix himself. There was his signature trapeze in a cashmere coat with the color and bloom of a ripe peach, and the bodysuit, wildly patterned as in his January couture show and also in a harlequin-pattern knit.

His feel for fabrics appeared in lush brocades, printed velvets and knobbly tweeds — all shaken into a cocktail of pattern and color for neat suits with brief skirts or slim pants. The 1960s revisited brought dangling Mongolian lamb stoles; full skirts with appliqués had a just a whiff of the ethnic revival. And here, of course, was the ever-present parka, in raspberry wool, given a twist of irony and charm with jeans pockets patched on the back.

"I have at last accepted that I am a couturier doing ready-to-wear," Lacroix said. "It is couture with spice."

The enormous collection, done while the designer was in and out of the hospital for back operations, included both ready-to-wear and the Luxe line. Luxe had whooshes of taffeta skirt tied over the simplest sparkle-knit top, and the double dress — a waft of chiffon or a lacy sarong over a snug sheath. Both were right on for modern evening wear.

But in a Lacroix collection everything is dressed up. Fabrics shimmer with light; velvet shawls

PARIS FASHION

in watery colors glisten; jewels are sunk into purses and gloves or even into the lapels of a suit in absinthe-green and pernod-yellow brocades. This gives a sense of light-handed luxury to clothes that are getting much simpler in shape.

Lacroix's ultimate audacity was to abandon clashes of color, print and wild accessories, and send out little black dresses. They were not so perfectly cut round the hipline, but they expressed the new calm of his collection while keeping his ability to present fashion to flatter.

The buyers, at last seeing a reward for their loyalty, were ecstatic. Ellin Saltzman of Macy's called the show "delicious," and Ira Neimark of Bergdorf Goodman announced that the store would open a main-floor boutique for Lacroix accessories.

Claude Montana sharpened his scalpel and sliced the most perfect coats in Paris. His ability to cut out all excess and, at the same time, keep a feel for color and decoration produced coats cut from a rounded shoulder, flaring at hem and sleeves and intersected with bright colors.

The same soft pyramid structures showed up in hooded capes of hard cobalt blue and of down-soft mink, with the fur sheared and dyed a juicy red. There were parkas over slim body-fitting tunics. They went with skinny pants and with a surprising number of skirts for Montana, one with a drawstring hem, which designers keep trying, but shouldn't.

And from the top of the hooded head to the low-heeled ankle boots, the colors all matched. Those shades were 1960s primaries — citrus green, yellow and orange — or they had a gleaming richness.

Textures were sumptuous: a glossy brown leather trapeze coat; a green calfskin suit like a fibrous jungle leaf; a chinchilla hood snuggled over gray flannel set with metallic bars. The tailoring was repetitive, but very fine, and the details —, gray gloves with silver mesh backs — were exquisite.

Romeo Gigli tells his story entirely in fabric and does it very well, even if his collection keeps going in the same direction. The plush shawl-collar coats that he brought into fashion are now given openwork lace lapels instead of altar-cloth embossing. Or they are worked all over with mirror embroideries so that the sweeping back has myriad points of light.

His colors are still renaissance greens and golds, with deep ruby red. Pantsuits are buttoned high with slim pants. New knits wrap to one side. The decoration is rich in imagination, but there is not much else.

Issey Miyake does his own thing, which this season was less about sportswear in inventive fabrics and more a return to Japanese roots. There was velour stretch in layers of bolero and tunic over shorts or leggings. Bodysuits — this season's strong story — came in stripes of raspberry with khaki. Tailoring was a series of complicated tucks and appliqués of felt circles and squares. Splendid raincoats included a witty umbrella coat with spoked hem.

Jean-Paul Gaultier had one naughty bodysuit with a mesh back over flesh-colored leotard, an 18th century wig that lit up like a lamp and a bodysuit sprouting green marabou feathers. But that was it for wacky entertainment.

Gaultier had fun with Jackson Pollock paint splashes on pinstriped tailoring — first seen in his menswear show — and by mixing fair isle with sequins.

Everything in the show — from wildly painted bodysuits, to drawstrings on the ankles of pants, to swingy baby-doll trapezes — represented the fashion of the 1990s. But for the first time this season, Gaultier seemed to be interpreting current ideas in his sour, streetwise way, rather than inventing them.

With the fashion world fixated on the hoods that he initiated, maybe he should rest on his laurels.

New Cigarette Sparks a Furor in India

By Barbara Crossette
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — The introduction of a brand of Indian cigarette aimed at upwardly mobile women has galvanized women's groups and health organizations in India, where anti-smoking campaigns had barely begun.

"It's bad enough they've been selling cancer to men," said Madhu Kishwar, editor of the women's magazine Manushi, of the tobacco companies. "Now they push cigarettes down women's throats in the name of modernity."

The new cigarette is called Ms. It is filtered, and is described by its makers, Golden Tobacco Co., as especially mild.

Magazine and billboard advertisements for it show strong, happy Indian women in Western-style clothes and affluent settings.

The Western skirts seem symbols of liberation from Indian inhibitions as well as from saris, the traditional dress, which women in many jobs are beginning to discard as too cumbersome.

"In India," Miss Kishwar said, "we've had this strong prejudice against women smoking. This is the first time that they are actually trying to advocate smoking by women and showing it in ads."

A group of public health workers and medical school professors sent newspapers an open letter last week urging them not to accept advertising for Ms.

"This disseminates the evil message that cigarette smoking is part of a healthy and logical way of feminine life," the workers wrote.

They described the marketing as "no less than drug trafficking."

In the United States, consumer groups have long complained about cigarettes aimed at particular groups, including women.

Earlier this year, the secretary of health and human services, Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, criticized R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. for "deliberately and cynically" test-marketing a cigarette brand, Uptown, aimed primarily at blacks.

The company withdrew the cigarette.

The Indian tobacco industry, protected from most foreign competition, produces about six billion cigarettes a month.

There are no figures on how many of them women smoke. But marketing experts say that the figure may be higher than most expect and that they are eager to see how well Ms. cigarettes sell.

Miss Kishwar, who is helping organize a campaign to halt the sale of Ms., said informal surveys showed that many men were buying them out of curiosity.

She said most women who smoke did not go out in public to buy cigarettes.

Smoking is becoming more widespread in many Asian countries, according to the World Health Organization and other groups.

Asian health professionals are joining protests against U.S. efforts to break down cigarette import barriers in India, Thailand, South Korea and other countries.

The professionals complain that as Westerners cut back on smoking, Western tobacco companies are seeking markets abroad.

"Now that there are anti-smoking campaigns in America," Miss Kishwar said, "they want to dump their cigarettes on us, too."

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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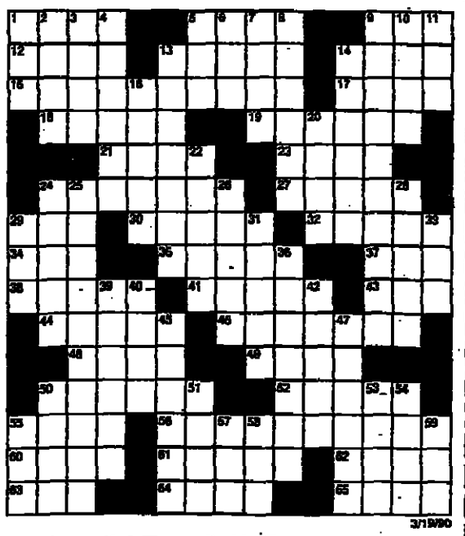
ACROSS

1 Wind's companion?
5 Trousers' occupants?
9 Kind of window
12 Peak
13 Frighten
14 Wife
15 Inferior: amateurish
17 Health agcy.
18 Kind of case
19 Realistic
21 Meadows, to Milton
23 Ape lions
24 Garden State capital
27 Beelzebub
29 Farm animal
30 Herr, in Madrid
32 Twilled cotton
34 Inlet
35 Fathered
37 Wildebeest
38 Aconcagua's location
41 Sable and Breton
43 Corrode
44 Irish patriot
46 —— Ferry, W.Va. resort
48 Once-around-Sol period
49 Sailor's tale
50 Muslim scholarly groups
52 Approaches
55 Agitate
56 C.I.A. director: 1976-77
60 Lights-out signal at camp
61 Good-night girl
62 Apollo's mother
63 Gasps of pleasure
64 Arabian gazelle
65 Latin existence

DOWN

1 Shoot the breeze
2 Major work
3 Cozy place
4 Breathe out
5 Pie —— mode
6 Mimic Xanthippe
7 Faithful
8 Daubs
9 Woodsman
10 Wan
11 Favorable vote
13 Adds oxygen
14 Revolve
16 Mortgages
20 Burma ——
22 Kind of boom
24 Strong thread
25 Command at a 1988 convention
26 Maugham's "—— Nesbit"
28 Foch and Simone
29 Period
31 What avengers do
33 Wife of Amen-Ra
36 Throw into disorder
39 Eastern V.I.P.'s
40 This may be sewn fine
42 Frolic
45 Truly sad
47 Permit
50 Salt Lake's state
51 An antitoxin: Comb. form
53 Regrets
54 Speedy planes
55 Penn, e.g.
57 Above, to Key
58 Ribose acid, for short
59 Work the garden.



3/19/90

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Solution to Friday's Puzzle

ROUND GRASP
MEALIE RELIES
TALKABLUESTREAK
ONAIR ANITA RUN
TATE SWAGS BARI
UNE SCALE PAGET
PASSPORT PANELS
CAREERING
STRODE ROADSTER
THERE SAUNA ALA
ARAN PABLO SPAT
MED SOCLE SIETE
PAINTTHETOWNRED
DENOTE TRICES
DEPOT EDGED

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

OPINION

Against Poison Gas

There has been a severe fire at the plant where Libya is said to make chemical weapons, and the suggestion is that it was no accident. This leaves an intriguing mystery, since a fair number of countries had an interest in suppressing any threat from that quarter. Still, the fire constitutes perhaps the best news on the nonproliferation front since Israel bombed Iraq's nuclear reactor a decade ago — a step for which Iran's revolutionary regime, otherwise overtly hostile to Israel, had reason to be grateful as the Iran-Iraq war progressed.

Direct action, by military attack, espionage or whatever, is an unorthodox method of preventing the spread of weapons of mass violence and terror in the Third World. Reasonable people wish that the task could be accomplished by self-denial, international cooperation or treaty restraint. While people like Moammar Gadhafi build these weapons, however, there is a case for direct action in the service of preemption. Libya is enraged. But better enraged than armed with poison gas.

As it happens, poison gas may also have figured in a recent shocking incident of another sort — Iraq's execution of a London-based journalist, Observer correspondent Farzad Bazoft, 31, on charges of spying for Britain or Israel. He was said to be looking into a story on an explosion at a chemical or nuclear facility in Iraq.

Iraq is the single country known, by its own use and admission, to possess a chemical warfare capability. As you think about it, it is not much of a surprise that a country that used gas against Iranians and also against its own (Kurdish) citizens would pick out a politically vulnerable, stateless Iranian exile, extract a "confession," try him in a closed "revolutionary" court, ignore international appeals for clemency and then kill him — and sentence a supposedly complicitous British companion to 15 years. These are the deeds of a regime that has chosen to make its way by ignoring the common international civilities, a regime that in its defiance and cruelty has set itself apart.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Deep-Chilled by Beijing

By refusing to make even token efforts to reform their ways, China's hard-line leaders have achieved something that seemed impossible a few months ago: an American consensus on China. President George Bush now admits disappointment over China's failure to respond constructively to his friendly overtures — overtures for which he was justly upbraided at home.

As a result, Beijing can no longer count on unilateral U.S. favors. Unless it radically shifts course, China will face tough going on issues like trade preferences, military sales and further borrowing from development banks. The deepening chill is a sad business for most Americans. It is also a far cry from the euphoric 1970s and '80s, when Chinese-American contacts helped promote democratic sentiment and improve living standards among ordinary Chinese.

China will change yet again. The seeds planted during those reform decades are sure to sprout anew; today's key leaders are already in their 80s. But just when progress will return, and by what mechanism, is anyone's guess.

China's present situation is summarized by the Chinese expression "nei jin, wai song" — "tranquillity outside, repression within." Troops have left Tiananmen Square, but political controls over students, the army and party cadres are tightening.

The Central Committee last week failed to produce the leadership changes that some people had anticipated. Worse, it revived crude propaganda slogans straight out of the Maoist 1950s and '60s.

Deng Xiaoping and his allies were badly frightened by last spring's democracy movement. They have been further jolted by the failure of Tiananmen-style repression to stop revolution in Romania, and by the execution of Nicolae Ceausescu, a stalwart ally. Now, next door in Mongolia, they are confronted with the first successful democratic challenge to an Asian Communist regime.

The right U.S. policy choices depend on answers to still-open questions. Will a reformer like Mikhail Gorbachev, now biding his time, come along and overturn the political structure? Will it fall instead to a popular revolt? Or an army coup?

Mr. Bush has long felt that future U.S. interests are best served by maintaining personal ties with the present leaders. But the next wave of change could well come from a different source. Why align America so closely with hard-liners whom their successors may denounce as monstrous killers?

The president now seems to concede that if Beijing will not meet him part way, such personal diplomacy cannot be sustained. He is right. It makes sense to maintain normal diplomatic contact. It also makes sense to avoid effusive embraces.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Super Costly Collider

Up goes the cost of the superconducting supercollider, the gigantic accelerator that the United States government is preparing to build in Texas. The question is whether it is going to squeeze out the funding for other kinds of scientific research that are less spectacular but more productive. The Bush administration swears that it will not, but that is the crucial issue.

The SSC was to have cost $5.3 billion. Now that the design work is advancing, the estimates are close to $8 billion. Of that, $1 billion is to be contributed by Texas and a substantial amount by foreign governments that want to participate. Since those donations are not likely to be increased, the latest figures represent an increase by three-fourths in the U.S. federal share.

The idea of the SSC is to accelerate subatomic particles to speeds approaching that of light through a 54-mile (87-kilometer) underground loop, producing collisions that will tell the world more about the ultimate structure of matter. President George Bush's budget gives heavy emphasis to it, calling it "a critical part of the administration's initiative to strengthen America's position as a world leader in science."

Huge projects capture politicians' imagination, but they can easily become a menace to other kinds of progress in the field. In biology, the SSC's counterpart is the enormous operation now being organized to map the human genome. It, too, is promised a large increase in next year's budget.

These projects address interesting questions. If the president and Congress are ready to increase the funds for pure science research projects rapidly enough to pay for them without stealing from their less prominent competitors, they are worth pursuing. But they are not the highest priorities for American science. Everyone needs to understand that dollar for dollar the United States will get more science — more advances, more training for young scientists, a broader base of new knowledge — from a wide range of smaller and less dramatic research grants.

Every president likes to have several highly visible scientific projects to which he can point. But unless Mr. Bush is prepared to ask, and Congress to provide, large increases for science in budget after budget, the SSC will crowd out smaller projects. At that price, it would not be worth building.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Irishmen in Europe

At first glance, Ireland's lament recalls Winston Churchill's lament. Addressing Parliament in 1922, Churchill spoke of the changes wrought by World War I — empires overturned, ideas transformed, the map of Europe altered. "But as the deluge subsides and the waters fall short," he said, "we see the dreary steeples of Fermanagh and Tyrone emerging once again. The integrity of their quarrel is one of the few institutions that has been unaltered in the cataclysm which has swept the world."

That ancient quarrel continues, essentially unchanged, in those two counties in Northern Ireland as well as in the rest of the British-ruled province. A Protestant majority numbering about 900,000 wants the North to remain part of Britain. A sizable minority of 600,000 Roman Catholics seeks eventual unity with the Republic of Ireland. And violent fringes in both communities strive to keep the North in permanent turmoil.

Yet less visible and more hopeful is what is happening beyond the fringes. Both parts of Ireland belong to a unifying Europe in which frontiers are slowly but surely eroding. In the words of Charles Haughey, the Irish prime minister and current president of the European Community, "All the people of Ireland are destined to form part of a united Europe in the future, in which differences and divisions must be put aside." This is a new note for a leader once known as an ardent nationalist.

Mr. Haughey has moved in other ways. He supports the landmark Anglo-Irish Agreement negotiated in 1985 by a rival and predecessor, Garret FitzGerald. Under this pact, senior British and Irish ministers have met 32 times in Northern Ireland to deal with grievances that feed violence. Meantime, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has sought to revive the North's economy and end job discrimination against Catholics. The 14 percent unemployment rate, still high, is the lowest in seven years.

It would be silly to minimize the obstacles to change; the dreary steeples of Tyrone and Fermanagh are still there. There are periodic killings by the Irish Republican Army, and periodic reprisals by Protestant diehards. Distrust of British justice still fuels arguments in Dublin over extradition and over the conviction of suspected terrorists by British courts relying on disputed evidence.

Nevertheless, greater moderation in London and Dublin has drained much of the poison from an ancient conflict. The Anglo-Irish accord is no longer an experiment but a working reality, as shown by the diminished thunder of its Protestant opponents. It is not amiss to hope that an Ireland united in Europe may finally drive the snakes away.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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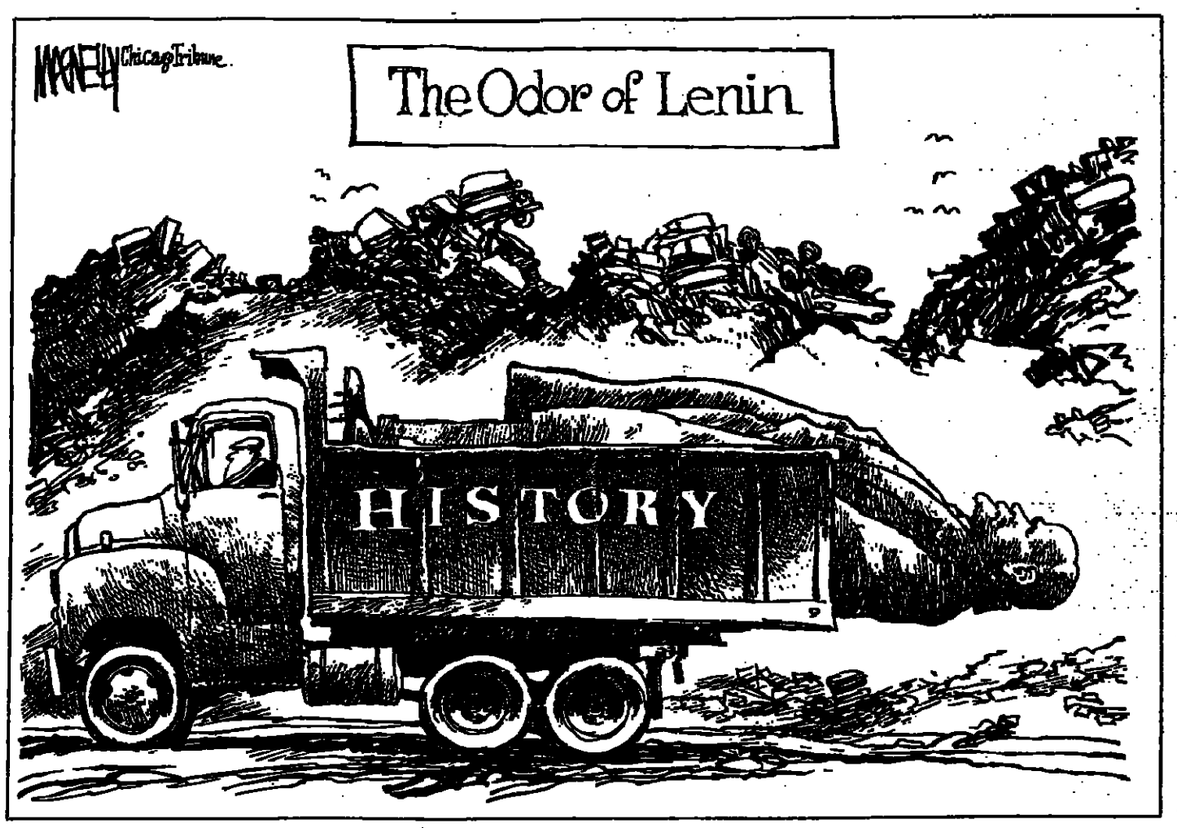


West European Integration Is Picking Up Speed

By Flora Lewis

MONTECATINI, Italy — The momentum is growing now to speed integration of the European Community as the best way to deal with the dramatic changes going on. Some old arguments about states versus supranationalism are resurfacing. But as leaders face up to the aftermath of the political earthquake in the East, the conviction is growing that they must move on in the direction of a United States of Europe, not slide back to the prewar system.

The latest sign came at a conference of Italy's Christian Democrats here on "Europe Without a Wall." Much of the talk was about how everybody else can live with a big Germany, and how to assure continued U.S involvement in Europe.

Dorothee Wilms, West Germany's minister for inter-German affairs, gave unequivocal assurances of her country's will to embody its coming unity in a united Europe, to "Europeanize Germany," as she put it.

If Chancellor Helmut Kohl had been as forthright and outward-looking during the last six months, there would have been much less of a worried outcry about whither Germany.

But she also showed that Bonn is responding to the outcry with more sense of the need to remember its partners' fears and interests. She is not a senior minister; still, she is a member of Mr. Kohl's CDU and she spoke for the government.

Of immediate importance was confirmation that Bonn will definitely commit itself to EC monetary and economic union and to stronger political institutions at the Dublin summit conference on April 28.

Timing is everything in Europe's helter-skelter rush to arrange itself for the post-Cold War period. This means that the European 12 will have a chance to work out the implications of absorbing East Germany before the Deutsche mark replaces the East mark, which is expected to take months and be carried out in phases.

There are two sets of concern about unifying Germany now. In the short term, the effort will put strong inflationary pressure on the mark, threatening higher interest rates and lower exchange value, which would upset Western economic relations. But the adjustment is urgent. As Guido Carli, Italy's finance minister, said: "People are moving faster than capital now. It amounts to 'send me your marks or take me in.'"

Miss Wilms said that 2 million ethnic Germans were likely to move west this year, most of them from East Germany and Romania. The exodus has already created a grave shortage of medical services in East Germany, and Bonn has allotted some $200 million for emergency aid.

In five years, Mr. Carli estimated, Germany will be an unchallengeable economic power. Unless there is integration of the currency and central banks, Italy and many other countries fear that they will be marginalized, economically and politically.

The news from Miss Wilms was that Bonn had decided it must hurry up working with its partners on Europe's money and organization. This can mean the start of a formal EC conference well before West Germany's December elections, instead of just after, as planned.

Britain has been the major drag, apart from Mr. Kohl's electoral manauvers. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is thinking. The Tory establishment and the Foreign Office are in almost open revolt against her European policy. They, too, fear that she is marginalizing her country, relying on a vanished "special relationship" with the United States and losing any chance to influence the new Europe.

If she falls, it will be for domestic reasons, not European policy. But the policy will change. It could change anyway if she decides this would give her a better chance of holding on. She worries about Germany, but has yet to accept that Britain would carry more weight by joining than by fighting.

It was the Cold War that brought the sudden, almost overnight shift of Germany and Japan from the status of defeated enemies to valued allies. The change came much faster than many could digest it. The sudden end of the Cold War two generations later is showing how much residual emotions must still be taken into account, by the losers as well as the victors.

There was a lot of postwar planning during World War II, however, and structures were established that could encompass the change. There was no post-Cold War planning. Everything has to be improvised.

The urges of nationalism are still there, pulling countries back into traditional calculations about balance of power and rivalry. But so are the fears of exclusion, of being left alone to face a hostile or even indifferent world.

With American leadership, these concerns brought the postwar system, which worked well enough to make the idea of cooperation, consolidation, the more attractive now. It's safer for everybody.

The New York Times.

Watch for Investment Openings in South Africa

By Eliot Janeway

NEW YORK — In its preoccupation with Eastern Europe, American business may be overlooking another country whose revolutionary situation promises to unleash even more productive economic energy: South Africa.

America's lift from the East European revolution is essentially emotional and political, not economic. But South Africa, after the turmoil over apartheid and sanctions subsides, should pay large and steady dividends to the U.S. economy.

Turning Eastern Europe — including the Soviet Union — into a modern market economy will require hundreds of billions just for the infrastructure. And even then, a unified Germany and its European partners will be better positioned than the United States to harvest the earnings.

South Africa is the gateway to black Africa, which is the new market about to explode in the world.

South Africa, however, already has a first-class infrastructure capable of supporting a major industrial economy. Moreover, its economy is well matched with America's, balancing industry with mining and agriculture; neither Japan nor Western Europe matches this balance. As a result, the United States is set to supply the explosive expansion ahead in South Africa.

To date, the blight of apartheid has blocked the South African economy from taking off. But three distinct and powerful sources of post-apartheid economic expansion are standing by.

The first is the lifting of U.S. economic sanctions. Before Washington imposed them, 350 of the Fortune 500 companies operated in South Africa. Once Washington gives its blessing to the developing revolution, they will lead a rush back, bringing billions of dollars with them. An investment by each company of a mere $20 million — chicken feed for companies of this size — would inject $7 billion into the South African economy.

The second source of economic strength for South Africa was pioneered in America by one of this century's great creative capitalists, Julius Rosenwald. Mr. Rosenwald, who used Sears, Roebuck to develop marketing methods to democratize affluence, was the first to proclaim that social justice for black people would be good business.

The social profile of the South African economy bears a striking resemblance to America's as recently as the 1950s. At that time, black Americans with good educations, income and savings were barred from making big investments in homes and were therefore forced to spend their money on cars, television sets and clothes. Much the same thing goes on in South Africa today.

Home building is the biggest and best business in an open society with land to develop and an infrastructure in place. South Africa is the only new entry with an economy that fits this description. Yet its building industry could not begin to meet the pent-up demand for modern, single-family homes that the end of apartheid will release. The United States has the only large-scale home building industry in the world, and it needs work. Credit conditions inside South Africa present no obstacle to an outpouring of black savings for homes.

The third source of economic energy will be an explosion of trade within Africa. The 53 countries of black Africa have declared their intention to invite South Africa to join their Organization of African Unity once apartheid is ended. At that point, South Africa could emerge as a major exporter of food to black Africa. Only U.S. companies, the undisputed world leaders in food production, will be able to provide the technology, equipment and knowledge needed for the rapid expansion of South African agriculture.

Should U.S. companies ignore attractive investments in Eastern Europe? Of course not. But South Africa is the gateway to black Africa, which is the new market about to explode in the world. American companies — and Washington — should recognize that a greater payoff lies just ahead, in a post-apartheid South Africa.

The writer is publisher of the Janeway Letter, a weekly advisory on politics and economics. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

AIDS: Ugly Opposition Won't Stop the Research

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — In the annals of medicine, cures for diseases have come through one person's inspiration or years of research by teams of scientists. But never have researchers, working alone or together, had to struggle against some of the conditions that surround much of the AIDS work in America: hate, bigotry, vendetta, rage and contempt.

The five uglinesses that enmesh AIDS work took root almost from the moment the AIDS epidemic was discovered in this country less than a decade ago. Now it is taking a new form — vilification of those who say heterosexual transmission of AIDS is a growing danger in the world.

In the beginning, fear was the soil for the anger and the fury. AIDS came so quickly, struck so hard and was so deadly. Who would not be afraid? But fear was nourished by prejudice against those who were seen then to be the only sufferers from the disease and its carriers — male homosexuals. Brand them, put them in concentration camps — this is rarely heard anymore, but it remains in the memory.

Then it developed that the disease was being spread widely through infected needles used by drug addicts, as well as through homosexual intercourse. Walls began to go up in the mind. These were poor addicts, usually black. All anybody else had to do to be safe was avoid people like that. Just live elsewhere, have more money.

The particularly callous used the connection between AIDS and drugs as a reason for legalizing drugs. Needles would be cleaner!

Even when AIDS babies began filling special wards in city hospitals, even when it was discovered that the blood-donor pipeline had been contaminated, most Americans felt safe behind their walls.

Then, slowly, not so safe.

The realization began to take hold that heterosexual transmission of AIDS was not a possibility but was right here with us. The evidence seemed to be that drug addiction or contact with infected homosexuals or bisexuals could usually be tracked down. But sometimes, here and in Africa, there was no such track.

The scientific community argues about the extent of the danger of heterosexual transmission in the United States. That is right and inevitable. AIDS figures have to be revised constantly, up or down, as more information comes in about this new disease that has such a long, undetectable incubation period.

In any case, with more American women getting AIDS through their own addiction or through sex with needle users — and with heterosexual transmission already a devastating plague in Africa — it was sensible to send out warnings.

The issue has plain political and economic significance. If increased heterosexual transmission is seen as a possibility, many people who never thought of AIDS as being part of their own world would push for more research and hospitalization money. Altogether an important, still developing issue to be researched and discussed seriously.

But what is happening is that those AIDS specialists who are worried about the spread of heterosexual transmission are being attacked anonymously by some of their colleagues and publicly by some journalists as if they were despicable, fund-grubbing criminals.

The latest outbreak comes in a book, "The Myth of Heterosexual AIDS," by Michael Fumento. It is interesting principally because it shows how a writer can turn an important subject into a display of petulance and vendetta that sadly diminishes the value of his own considerable work and inquiry.

Coincidentally, Dr. Jonathan Mann, the American who has headed the AIDS work of the World Health Organization and has warned about the spread of heterosexual AIDS, resigned Friday because of undisclosed differences with the head of the organization. That is a loss to the work of WHO. The scientific community hopes and expects him to stay in the struggle against AIDS.

But chances are that all of us are already paying a price for vendettas targeting those who work against AIDS. Researchers, clinicians and science writers are human. So some — this has no reference to Dr. Mann — are beginning to avoid a hard and sometimes dangerous field where one of the rewards is likely to be endless calumny.

Still, the fact is that all the nastiness may snarl and slow AIDS research but it has not destroyed it. That is a small miracle. It is also a large testimony to those who say they will be damned if they give up work against AIDS — love them or not. It is what they want to do with their lives.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1890: Bismarck Resigns

BERLIN — The *Tagblatt* announces to-day [March 18] the retirement of Prince von Bismarck from all his offices. According to one version, the Kaiser placed an ultimatum before the Chancellor on the labor question yesterday, and the latter promptly resigned. This morning the Kaiser sent a General Adjutant to the Chancellor to effect a compromise, but Prince von Bismarck refused to yield an iota. The *Tagblatt*, which always opposed Prince von Bismarck, says that he represented to Germans the supreme architect among those who built up a new Germany, and to foreigners he personified the strength and glory of the Fatherland. The whole trouble shows that the Kaiser is terribly in earnest on the social reform question. Three names are put forward as the Prince's successor — those of General Caprivi; Herr von Bennigsen, the National Liberal leader, the instigator of the Kulturkampf; and Dr. Miquel, Burgomaster of Frankfort.

1915: War Action Shifts

LONDON — Following brilliant British victories at Neuve-Chapelle and Saint-Eloi, another great battle has begun between the Allies and the Germans, this time along the Yser from ... The scene of greatest activity has ... shifted to the extreme western end of the front, with a full around Ypres ...

1940: Führer and Duce

ROME — Amid a blinding blizzard Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini met in a railway car for two hours and a half this morning [March 18] discussing the ways they would like to see Europe's conflicts settled. The meeting, the dramatic kind loved by dictators, was announced at the last minute and held in the village of Brenner just inside the Italian border. Hitler is believed to have told Mussolini about Germany's chances of obtaining Soviet military support and the possible co-operation of Japan, suggesting an Italo-Russian rapprochement.

Gorbachev: Help Him ... How Much

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — America's ... loping engagement with ... in the Soviet Union has progressed ... where we are no longer arguing ... whether to help Mikhail Gorbachev ... about how. Representative Dick Gephardt, House majority leader, ... precisely at the sticking point the ... day with his proposal to send food ... to, as he put it, the "Soviet people."

From the reactions, ranging ... George Bush's gibe that the Soviets hadn't asked for help to Representative Lee Hamilton's judgment ... trade and financial issues and ... tions of Soviet Third World military policy needed to be addressed ... one can conclude that economic ... food aid to the Kremlin is an ... whose political time has not yet ...

Still, there is a logic to the idea ... may keep pushing it toward the top ... the American agenda, especially ... many expect, things get much worse ... the Soviet Union and the question becomes urgent of whether there ... any future at all for reform.

The logic has little to do with ... ment, good feeling, trust. They are ... without their appeal and value, but ... dealing with a country whose ... and foreign policy reach are a compelling American concern, they cannot be controlling. It has much to do with ... American interest, which needs to be more precisely defined.

The benefits to America in ... Mr. Gorbachev in the Kremlin ... longer have to be argued. But what ... helping him — in any direct form ... food aid, that is — rises to a level ... national urgency is not so clear.

It is not just that it would be a ... case to sustain in political Washington ... the current conditions of Soviet ... uncertainty and American hesitation. Direct help could involve simply ... substitution of our resources for his ... would involve diverting scarce foreign ... aid dollars away from recipients perhaps no more worthy but surely ... needy. It could ease the pressures on ... him to make needed domestic reforms ... thereby undercutting perestroika ... the name of advancing it.

But saving him is another matter. By the time reasonable people ... come to believe that foreign aid was ... all that stood between him and the deluge, Mr. Gorbachev presumably would have tapped the hard-currency reserves and other rainy-day account that he evidently still has available.

The timing and the manner of presentation and delivery of emergency aid would be beset with all the political difficulties that mark such balance elsewhere, but there would be powerful incentive to resolve them.

To be sure, it is somewhat arbitrary to draw a difference between helping Mr. Gorbachev *and saving him.* America is going to bail him out, it sounds sensible and cheaper to help before he starts gurgling. Hard realism argues for an acknowledgment that the U.S. interest in taming the Soviet threat is distinctly greater than the U.S. interest in accommodating other countries or even in alleviating their severe distress.

Helping Mr. Gorbachev, even at a time when he shows formidable political vigor by rewriting Soviet basic law and equipping himself with immense new powers, could be the most cost-efficient way to protect American security; without him, for instance, the trend to disarmament could slow.

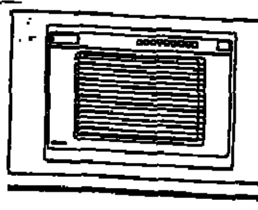
So it is arbitrary to pick out a middle way, but there is political room for it. Mr. Bush could not have invaded Panama had not he and Ronald Reagan first run through the other options. A sense of what is essentially right and feasible at a given moment necessarily governs political decisions.

My guess is that at this moment people feel a lot of enthusiasm for Gorbachev and want to encourage him, but they want him to show staying power and irreversibility at the same time. There is a consensus that the Cold War is over, but there is no clear view of what replaces it.

Meanwhile there is much to be done to help Mr. Gorbachev short of massive subsidies from the U.S. Treasury. Arms control offers major and, if well negotiated, matching benefits to both parties. There is no longer good cause for not proceeding promptly to dismantle Cold War trade and investment barriers, to lower technology barriers, and otherwise to treat Moscow as a normal commercial partner.

The example of Nicaragua suggests that American diplomacy has a useful hand to play in helping Moscow extricate itself from the costly Third World involvements of the previous Kremlin proprietors. The exchange of people and ideas gives Moscow a precious opportunity to catch up with the world it is trying now to join.

The Washington Post.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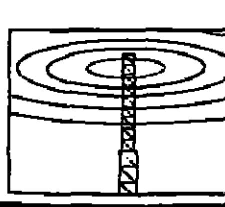
TO TV WAVES
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EUROBONDS

Doubts on German Vote Hit Dollar and DM Bonds

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Smart money ran for cover last week, unwilling to bet on anything other than a continuing weakness of the yen. By contrast, dollar and Deutsche mark bond and currency markets were buffeted by participants closing out speculative positions ahead of Sunday's election in East Germany.

The election will open the way to begin the economic and political unification of the two Germanys. But analysts were uncertain how financial markets would react to the outcome.

Some analysts say a big win by the Social Democrats would buoy the Deutsche mark and further calm the bond market by tending to slow the headlong rush to unification by West Germany's Christian Democratic Union chancellor, Helmut Kohl. Others warn that a big win by the socialists could be read as a harbinger of the outcome of December's general election in West Germany and scare the markets.

Rather than try to guess who would win, investors opted for the safety of cash.

Rather than try to guess who would win and how the election would be interpreted, market participants opted for the safety of cash by unwinding positions for or against the dollar and the mark.

In the currency market, this meant taking profits on the dollar's recent rise. At mid-week, the dollar hit a high for the year of 1.72 DM and then fell back to end the week at 1.699 DM. Analysts were uncertain whether the retreat was simply profit-taking or whether it was aided by discreet intervention by the Bundesbank.

The West German central bank, which a week earlier had intervened to keep the dollar below 1.71 DM, was notably absent from the market last week. But traders cautioned that this did not mean it was not active.

Deutsche Bank's economist, Norbert Walter, said, "It's difficult to interpret the Bundesbank's intervention policy, which has become quite sophisticated. It's out to surprise the market."

From a technical perspective, said Simon Crane, a London-based analyst, "the dollar remains in an uptrend," despite last week's setback. He said there is "short-term support at 1.6960 DM and significant support at 1.6840 DM."

At the same time as the mark improved against the dollar, the German government bond market also improved. Again, this appeared to be driven by profit-taking as speculators closed out short positions in the futures market. In the cash market, the yield on the 10-year bond fell to 8.66 percent from 8.92 percent a week earlier.

In New York, short-covering fueled by new data showing that economic growth is still sluggish and inflation abating led to a recovery in bond prices. The yield on the Treasury's 30-year paper, which hit a high of 8.71 percent at mid-week, ended at 8.53 percent, while the 10-year bonds ended the week yielding 8.56 percent.

Analysts said that prices in both markets were moved by professional traders squaring positions and that investors still preferred to sit with cash and wait for clearer signals about longer-term market trends.

By contrast, in Japan the betting is still in favor of a continued weakening in the yen and a further rise in long-term interest rates.

Opinion is divided on whether the Bank of Japan will at last raise its 4.25 percent discount rate before the start of the new fiscal year April 1, but there appears to be a broad consensus that the increase will *not* be sufficient to stabilize the currency.

Analysts said that a 0.75-point rise is already fully discounted and expected that even a one-point increase would be needed to be followed by another increase within a few months.

Bankers in Tokyo said that apart from the currency-market speculation, there was substantial "natural" demand for dollars to finance the overseas investments of Japanese companies. That will tend to keep the yen weak. Last year, a substantial portion of the capital outflow was offset by the $98 billion capital inflow resulting from the foreign currency bonds issued by Japanese companies.

Of that inflow, $65 billion resulted from the sale of Eurobonds carrying equity warrants — a source of money that has virtually dried up due to this year's erosion in Japanese stock prices.

Despite substantial intervention by the Bank of Japan, the yen continued to weaken, with the dollar closing the week at 152.62 yen and the mark at an all-time high of 90 yen. Analysts expect further weakening, possibly pushing the dollar to 155 yen.

Prices in the bond market retreated modestly last week, pushing the yield on 10-year paper to 7.21 percent. But analysts at Nomura Research warned that with year-end technical support for the market about to disappear "volatility is expected to rise dramatically, and, with the current bearish view held by most

See EUROBONDS, Page 11

Shifts On Trade In Tokyo

Package Is Meant To Appease U.S.

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — Japan disclosed trade and economic measures over the weekend that it intends to adopt in response to mounting U.S. pressure for greater access to Japanese markets.

The measures are part of a comprehensive package of initiatives to be presented during talks in Washington early next month.

Government officials said Saturday that a controversial law regulating the establishment of large-scale retailers is to be revised in the fiscal year beginning April 1992, and implementation of it is to be relaxed from April 1.

In a separate announcement, officials said the Fair Trade Commission would launch investigations into five closely knit corporate groups, known as *keiretsu*, later this year to determine the extent of corporate crossholdings and whether intra-group trading is in violation of Japan's anti-monopoly statutes.

The measures, made known in separate announcements during the weekend, are intended to address U.S. complaints made in a series of negotiations on deep-rooted structural impediments to balanced trade. The talks, which have progressed slowly since they began last September, are at the center of increasing trade friction between Washington and Tokyo.

Japanese officials also said the domestic market for communications satellites would be opened to foreign suppliers, with the exception of some advanced components. On Sunday, officials announced the move would be extended to the national meteorological agency.

Separate talks on satellite imports — one of several pending, industry-specific disputes between Japan and the United States — ended in apparent acrimony last week in Washington.

The package of initiatives developed over the past week, which was submitted in preliminary form to the governing Liberal Democratic Party late Friday evening, has not been announced in its entirety.

Trade analysts said that the government appears committed to meeting some U.S. demands, while placing emphasis on areas in which the need for change has been recognized in Japanese industry.

Economists Say President's Plan Will Be Drag on Brazil's Economy

By James Brooke
New York Times Service

BRASILIA, Brazil — Many analysts have predicted recession for Brazil's economy because of the radical economic program presented last week by the new president that intends to tame the nation's daunting rate of inflation and eliminate a $31 billion federal deficit in one year.

Brazilians reacted over the weekend with praise, dismay, and concern about the economic program, which includes a temporary freeze on prices, cuts in the size of government and its subsidies, new taxes and higher utility rates.

"In his first day in office, President Fernando Collor de Mello put in motion the widest, most radical and daring economic plan ever tried in Brazil," said Jornal do Brasil, a Rio daily.

From São Paulo, the nation's business capital, the newspaper Estado de São Paulo objected to the freezing of prices and of money in savings accounts. The newspaper said the measures "do not go in the direction of defending the market economy."

The new program also closes state companies, relaxes controls on imports and foreign currency exchange, and creates a new currency, the cruzeiro.

"The measures are hard, but if they're not adopted, hyperinflation will set in at extreme social costs," Zelia Cardoso de Mello, Brazil's new economy minister, said in a television interview.

As she spoke, the government increased telephone and electricity rates 32 percent, air fares 50 percent, and postal charges 80 percent.

["I don't know up to what point the economy can be supported without liquidity," Teofilo Orth, president of the Brazilian Association of Industrial Development, told the Associated Press.

Economists also expressed fears that the lack of money in circulation would disrupt the commercial supply chain across the nation.

Several business leaders wondered how they would pay salaries now that the government has frozen for 18 months most of the money kept in "overnight" accounts, which pay interest daily.

"I don't know any business that has reserves five times the size of forecast expenses," said Edmondo Klotz, president of the Food Industry Association.

Two economists said the plan spelled relief from Brazil's inflation. Prices rose 2,751 percent in the year ending in February.

Mario Henrique Simonsen, a former planning minister, predicted that the plan would work and that inflation would fall to zero.

But Affonso Celso Pastore, a former president of the central bank, said, "Inflation is going to zero — because there will be no demand, no production and no work."

Several observers said that blocking bank accounts violates a constitutional provision that forbids deprivation of property without due legal process.

On Saturday, congressmen started meeting to study the enormous package. Most measures, although they took effect immediately, must be approved by Brazil's Congress within 30 days to become permanent.

A call for nationwide demonstrations on Monday was issued by Jair Meneguelli, president of the labor federation allied with Luis Inácio de Silva, the socialist candidate who lost in December's presidential election.

"The economy will stop," the labor leader predicted. "Shops won't be able to sell anything — televisions, cars, or refrigerators."

Under the plan, 24 government agencies will be closed, throwing 81,000 civil servants out of work.

■ Coffee Prices Plunge

Uncertainty about the outcome of the economic program sent coffee prices sharply lower on Friday, but helped spark a rally in sugar, Reuters reported from Chicago.

The Brazilian government's decision to abolish the Brazilian Coffee Institute contributed to a sharp drop in arabica coffee on New York's Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange.

The most active May coffee contract staged a freefall of 5.98 cents, ending at 90.40 cents a pound.

The abolishment of Brazil's Sugar and Alcohol Institute had the opposite impact on sugar, with the May world sugar contract rising 0.20 cent, to 16.13 cents per pound, on nervous repurchases of speculative short sales.

Pledge by OPEC Not Seen Halting Oil Price Slide

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

VIENNA — Oil prices will likely slide in the weeks ahead despite a pledge by OPEC ministers to adhere better to their production quotas, analysts said on Sunday.

OPEC ministers vowed Saturday, after two days of talks, to adhere to production quotas set in November, which aim to keep output for the 13-nation cartel at 22 million barrels a day and prices at $18 a barrel. Analysts estimated that the cartel has been exceeding that ceiling by at least one million barrels a day.

Despite the agreement, analysts said they expected oil prices to continue their decline in the second quarter before bottoming out at around $17 a barrel. Spot oil prices slipped below the $18 target price, to $17.91 a barrel, last week for the first time this year.

"Prices are going to come under a lot of pressure," said Peter Gignoux, director of the international energy department of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. in London.

Peter Bogin, associate director for oil markets at Cambridge Energy Research Associates in Paris, predicted "a gradual slowdown in prices" before a key meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries in late May.

Early this year, cold weather in North America and then a decline in exports by the Soviet Union, not an OPEC member, kept prices riding around $20.

Now, however, winter is over in the northern hemisphere and peak summer holiday gasoline demand has yet to begin.

OPEC oil ministers played down the threat of a slide in prices, even though two leading quota breakers, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, made no public pledge to cut their output.

"I do not think there is that much oil floating around," said Indonesia's oil minister, Ginanjar Kartasasmita, adding that he expected OPEC's quota discipline to improve.

The Indonesian minister added that he thought that the spot market price could rise above $20 a barrel by the end of the year.

Kuwait, for both other OPEC ministers and oil traders, is the key player. Traders said that evidence that Kuwait was coming down towards its quota of 1.5 million barrels daily, from nearer two million now, would help spot prices.

But Sheikh Ali Khalifa Sabah, the Kuwaiti oil minister who is an advocate of soft prices as a stimulant to world oil demand, kept his options open at the OPEC meeting, Gulf Arab sources said.

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates have been pushing sales volumes despite the risk to prices. *(Reuters, AP)*

Beijing Seeking Faster Rural Growth

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China has indicated a further easing of its austerity program this year, saying that rural industry needs to grow faster.

The government-run newspaper China Daily quoted an official of the State Planning Commission over the weekend as saying that growth of 15 percent would be appropriate for rural industry this year.

Economists said the remarks appeared to reflect the increasing view that growth had to be stimulated, although China Daily quoted another official as saying the target was overly optimistic.

Planning Commission officials were also quoted as saying that rural industry would not be included in the mandatory state economic plan in the near future, bank loans would be increased and tax breaks would be continued.

"We ourselves are not sure we have fully understood the importance of rural industries," which employ 90 million workers and account for one third of the country's industrial output, an official said.

Rural industry, generally including enterprises run by townships, villages, groups of farmers and individuals, was important in improving the living standard of China's 800 million peasants during the 1980s. The sector took off after Deng Xiaoping, the senior Chinese leader, decollectivized farming, freeing a huge untapped labor force.

China's overall industrial output rose 8.3 percent last year, down sharply from the 20.8 percent increase in 1988. Officials from the State Statistical Bureau said last month that growth would be even slower this year.

Growth has been cut substantially since hard-line leaders took power last June, imposing new taxes and setting policies favoring industry run by the central government.

China clamped tight controls on credit and official spending in September 1988 to cool an overheated economy and check raging inflation. The plan succeeded in those goals, but it also sent the economy into a tailspin.

Beijing has recently announced plans to expand credit, and China Daily said more loans would be made to rural industry. The newspaper also noted the number of jobs created by rural industry, adding there were almost 200 million surplus laborers in the nation's rural areas.

The economy is expected to top the agenda at a meeting of the National People's Congress, or parliament, scheduled to open in Beijing on Tuesday. *(Reuters, AFP)*

■ Money for Railways

Railway Minister Li Senmao said China would increase investment in its overworked railway system this year by 1.25 billion yuan ($265 million) to 12.2 billion yuan in a bid to ease transportation pressure, Agence France-Presse reported.

Mr. Li, quoted by the China Daily on Saturday, said the investment would focus on renovating trunk and coal-transport lines.

Pathe Sees Early Close In MGM Sale

Reuters

ORVIETO, Italy — The heads of Pathe Communications Corp. and MGM/UA Communications Co., which Pathe is seeking to buy, said they were confident the proposed $1.2 billion deal would be closed before the end of next month, some 60 days ahead of schedule.

But Pathe's president, Giancarlo Parretti, declined to give any details of how he would finance the purchase at a news conference in his home town on Saturday. He said the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission had to be informed first.

Pathe's chairman, Florio Fiorini, said negotiations were nearing conclusion with a consortium of U.S banks for a $1 billion financing package. He refused to elaborate.

Analysts have been skeptical about the ability of Mr. Parretti, who has made several unsuccessful bids for smaller American studios during the past two years, to raise money for the MGM acquisition.

But MGM's chief executive, Jeffrey Barbakow, said "everything seems to be coming together and we now expect to close the deal by the end of April."

"We feel very comfortable with the deal," added Mr. Barbakow, who would become chief executive officer of the combined companies.

Company executives said Pathe was talking to several groups about distribution rights for the combined concerns' film libraries, but they ruled out any outright sale of the libraries.

Pathe has offered $20 a share for MGM, whose stock fell 50 cents a share, to $16.875, on the New York Stock Exchange on Friday.

Chairman Sees Leaner Times for Macy's

By N.R. Kleinfield
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In the fickle world of consumption in which R.H. Macy & Co. makes its living, every day is another dollar and every day may bring another horror.

How is one going to sell those weasel-skin mufflers that only yesterday seemed so haute couture?

Why did the buyer have to take 7,000 of the musical cutting boards?

In recent months, it seems there have been nearly as many horrors as dollars for New York's biggest retailer, crowned by last week's report of a staggering loss in the company's latest quarter, which included the vital Christmas selling season.

And thus there is a growing conviction among retailing analysts and suppliers that this is a crucial year for Macy's to wring fat from its operations and prove that it is once again capable of making money.

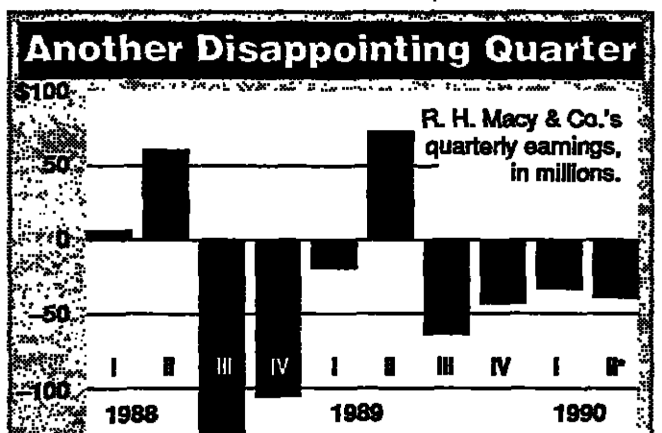
In an interview at his stately office above the flagship store on New York's Herald Square, Edward S. Finkelstein, Macy's steel-willed chairman and chief executive, shouldered partial blame for the poor results but ascribed them mostly to external aberrational factors.

He said that he was convinced Macy's will merchandise its way out of its woes.

Last week, Macy's reported a $39 million loss in its second quarter, ended Jan. 27, compared with a profit of $72.6 million a year ago, though sales did manage to climb by 7.2 percent, to $2.44 billion.

The deficit was the fourth consecutive quarterly loss for Macy's.

Meanwhile, Moody's Investors Service Inc. last Wednesday downgraded Macy's already low-rated "junk bonds," to the annoyance of Macy's management.



The New York Times

The problem with a succession of losses is they put pressure on Macy's in paying down its mountainous $5.6 billion debt.

Macy's has been covered with blankets of debt since Mr. Finkelstein and 350 of his associates spearheaded a leveraged buyout of the company in July 1986.

Additional debt was tacked on when the company bought the Bullock's and I. Magnin chains in 1988.

Unquestionably, Macy's was roiled by abnormalities last year. The debt crunch that sank Campeau Corp. and provoked it to broadly mark down merchandise in its stores — including Bloomingdale's and Abraham & Straus — impelled Macy's to rewrite its price tags to cling to its market share.

What is more, the San Francisco earthquake in October crimped the sales of Macy's important store there, which has yet to rebound.

More generally, the big retailer is fighting a grim climate characterized by too many stores and by a flight by customers away from department stores and to specialty boutiques that stock focused merchandise.

Management error also played a role. "It wasn't only Campeau," Mr. Finkelstein admitted.

"I think I have to take responsibility," Mr. Finkelstein said. "We have always taken deep inventory positions and we realized in late October that it was too much and we had to take markdowns."

In recent months, Mr. Finkelstein has worked at scaling back inventory to the levels held in 1988.

Last fall, he said, inventory ran at an average of $3.4 billion in retail dollars, while this year he expects it to be at $3 billion.

"We are going to have plenty of merchandise," he said. "But we are going to be leaner."

Why did levels get so high? "It was ill-conceived," he said. "We got a little exuberant."

Though Mr. Finkelstein said he remains committed to the basic merchandising strategy of vast selection and a mix of store and national brands, he said he will steer the company away from the frequent promotions of the past.

"We were a promotional, value, high-fashion company," he said. "We are going to move away from this."

Over the next two years, Macy's plans to eliminate half of its one-day sales, bargain days that Mr. Finkelstein said draw more than twice the number of shoppers who file in on a normal day.

Last year, he said, Macy's had 11 one-day sales. He expects there will be eight or nine this year (forget waiting for the April bonanza; it will not come) and probably six next year.

Also, sales will be promoted less heavily with advertising.

Moreover, the retailer intends to

See MACY, Page 11

Bond Seeking Big Reduction In Debt Level

Agence France-Presse

SYDNEY — Bond Corp. Holdings plans to cut one billion Australian dollars ($753.5 million) off its debt by June 30, reducing the level to about 6.2 billion dollars, a company spokesman said Sunday.

Peter Lucas, the spokesman, said Bond Corp. had reduced its debt by 1.2 billion dollars since last June and its total debt stands at 7.2 billion dollars, including 2.3 billion secured. He said about 3.1 billion dollars was unsecured and convertible securities totaled about 1.7 billion.

Mr. Lucas said the sale of Bond Corp.'s Chifley Square property in Sydney would bring debt down by 350 million dollars. The sale of a 52 percent stake in a Chilean telephone company would cut debt by a further 640 million, he said.

Mr. Lucas made his remarks on the eve of a hearing in the Victorian Supreme Court on a damages claim by Bond Corp. against the banking syndicate that sought the appointment of a receiver to Bond Brewing Holdings Ltd.

CURRENCY RATES

Cross Rates

March 16

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	I.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	1.9135	3.1045	1.1264	0.3334	0.1527 *	—	5.421 *	1.2626	1.2562 *
Brussels(a)	35.2975	57.2525	20.7805	6.1485	2.8156 *	18.45	—	23.2915	0.2317
Frankfurt	1.699	2.754	—	0.2959	0.1355 *	0.8839	4.813 *	1.1209	1.115 *
London (b)	1.625	—	2.7513	9.299	2,029.80	3.0985	57.145	2.4498	247.325
Milan	1,254.10	2,034.10	738.10	218.42	—	655.26	35.525	827.50	8.232
New York(c)	—	1.619 b	1.699	5.739	1,253.75	1.9135	35.295	1.5097	152.62
Paris	5.739	9.3115	3.3796	—	0.4578 *	3.0081	0.1626	3.7882	3.7686 *
Tokyo	152.40	247.19	89.78	26.57	0.1217	79.70	4.3246	100.43	—
Zurich	1.5065	2.4473	0.8902	0.2633	0.1204 *	0.7892	4.2752 *	—	0.9902 *
1 ECU	1.20	0.7398	2.0386	6.8892	1,504.79	2.2962	42.3598	1.8086	182.879
1 SDR	1.3041	0.8039	2.2157	7.4844	N.Q.	2.4955	46.0025	1.9764	198.749

Closings in London and Zurich, fixings in other centers. New York closing rates.
a: Commercial franc; b: To buy one pound; c: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argen. austral	5399.9	Fin. markka	4.039	Mex. peso	2747.93	S. Afr. rand	2.58
Austral. $	1.3271	Greek drac.	161.40	N. Zealand $	1.7021	Soviet ruble*	0.61
Austr. schil.	11.95	Hong Kong $	7.811	Nig. naira*	5.2995	Span. peseta	109.15
Brazil cruz.	37.422	Indian rupee	17.123	Norw. krone	6.5709	Swed. krona	6.149
Canadian $	1.1811	Indo. rupiah	1803.98	Phil. peso	22.47	Taiwan $	25.95
Chinese yuan*	4.72	Irish £	0.639	Port. escudo	150.25	Thai baht	25.78
Danish krone	6.5125	Israeli shek.	1.96	Saudi riyal	3.748	Turkish lira	2487.96
Egypt. pound	2.6433	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2918	Sing. $	1.8725	UAE dirham	3.67
		Malay. ring.	2.7125	S. Kor. won	696.20	Venez. boliv.	41.00

New York rates unless marked * (local rate.)

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.6130	1.6042	1.5962	Canadian dollar	1.1858	1.1907	1.1949
Japanese yen	152.26	152.14	152.03	Swiss franc	1.5136	1.5132	1.5124
Deutsche mark	1.6973	1.6970	1.6970				

Sources: Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); Gosbank (ruble). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday

Stock Indexes

United States	Mar. 16	March 9	Ch'ge
DJ Indus.	2,741.22	2,683.33	+ 2.16 %
DJ Util.	217.49	219.50	— 0.92 %
DJ Trans.	1,156.83	1,139.05	+ 1.56 %
S & P 100	322.94	318.13	+ 1.51 %
S & P 500	341.91	337.93	+ 1.18 %
S & P Ind	396.40	390.35	+ 1.55 %
NYSE Cp	187.92	186.18	+ 0.94 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,263.90	2,234.20	+ 1.32 %
FT 30	1,789.40	1,763.80	+ 1.45 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	32,616	33,993	— 4.05 %
West Germany			
DAX	1,889.69	1,858.74	+ 1.67 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	2,886.46	2,912.67	— 0.90 %
World			
MSCIP	499.70	513.70	— 2.73 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

United States	Mar. 16	March 9
Discount rate	7.00	7.00
Federal funds rate	8 3/16	8¼
Prime rate	10.00	10.00
Japan		
Discount	4¼	4¼
Call money	6 29/32	6 17/32
3-month interbank	7½	7 9/32
West Germany		
Lombard	8.00	8.00
Call money	7.85	7.90
3-month interbank	8.40	8.45
Britain		
Bank base rate	15.00	15.00
Call money	14 15/16	14 15/16
3-month interbank	15¼	15⅝

Gold	March 16	March 9	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix $	400.65	399.30	+ 0.34 %

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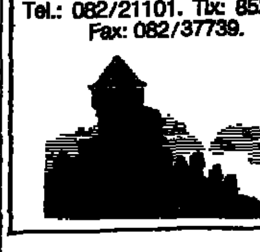

INTERNATIONAL BusinessWeek
This week's topics:
○ The U.S. Rush To Invest In Europe
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○ What's Hurting Florida's Biggest Bank
○ The Million-Dollar Tennis Baby
○ Is Jack Smith The Next GM Boss?
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Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLÉE GÉNÉRALE ORDINAIRE
qui se tiendra le 4 avril 1990 à 10.00 heures, en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, pour délibérer sur le suivant

ORDRE DU JOUR
1. Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
2. Approbation de l'état du patrimoine et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1989;
3. Décharge aux administrateurs;
4. Nominations statutaires;
5. Divers.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.

Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

CANON INC
Advice has been received from Tokyo that the 89th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Head Office of the Company, 30-2 Shimomaruko 3-Chome, Ohta-Ku, Tokyo, at 9 a.m. on Thursday, 29th March 1990.

Matters to be Reported
Report on the business report, balance sheet and statement of Income and retained earnings for the 89th business term (from January 1st, 1989 to December 31st, 1989).

Matters to be Resolved
Proposition:
Approval of the profit appropriation plan for the 89th business term.

Holders of Depositary Receipts of Bearer (EDR's and BDR's) wishing to exercise their voting rights in respect of the Shares represented by the Receipts held by them are reminded that, in accordance with Clause 8 of the Conditions, they must lodge their Receipts with Hill Samuel Bank Limited by 3 p.m. 22nd March 1990, or with one of the sub-agents by 3 p.m. 20th March 1990, where lodgement forms are available. Voting Rights may only be exercised in respect of Depositary Receipts representing Ordinary shares on the register as at 31st December 1989.

Copies of the full text of the Notice convening the meeting are available if required.

Hill Samuel Bank Limited,
45 Beech Street,
London EC2P 2LX.

WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Securities, London, Tel: 01 323 11 30. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. March 16

Australian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A B N Austral	14½	94	112½	9.19	
AIDC	12¾	91	96	17.24	
AIDC	14	92	97	15.48	
AIDC	12¾	90	96½	19.39	
Amro Bank	13¾	90	95¾	18.68	
Amro Bank	14¼	90	98¾	24.02	
Anz Bk Gp	16¼	92	100	16.09	
Anz Bk Gp	n.a.	91	84¾	17.14	
Anz Bk Gp X/w	13	92	93½	16.38	
Austri Control	12¾	93	94¾	14.45	
Austri Control	13¾	94	97	13.80	
Austri Volksbk	13¾	90	96¼	19.84	
Austria	14¼	92	99½	14.50	
B M W Fin	14½	92	98¾	15.42	
B N P	14	91	97¾	15.36	
B N P	14	91	97¼	15.75	
B N P	12½	93	94¾	14.64	
B N P (Aust)	14	90	97	18.77	
B P Capital	14½	92	98	14.71	
B P Capital	12¾	92	96	15.23	
B P Capital 'A'	13¾	92	97¼	15.15	
Barclays	12¾	90	94¼	19.60	
Bayernhyp Fin	13	90	98¾	27.31	
Bayernhyp Fin	13¾	90	96¾	18.27	
Berliner Bk	14	90	97½	19.03	
Bfg Finance	13	90	97½	22.59	
Bq Genl Lux	13¾	90	96¾	18.92	
C B A	12¾	93	97½	15.25	
C B A	15¼	94	100¾	14.98	
C B A	14	94	98	14.60	
C B A	13¾	99	96	14.51	
C B A	12½	90	98	17.31	
C B A	13¼	90	97¼	22.86	
C C F Aust	14	90	97¼	19.81	
C I B C Austrl	14½	90	97½	17.47	
Chrysler	13¾	92	93	17.28	
Colgate-Palm	14¼	91	96¾	16.45	
Commerzbank	12¾	90	96½	19.85	
Commerzbank	13¾	90	97¼	19.53	
Council Europe	14	92	98¾	14.73	
Council Europe	13	93	96	14.75	
Cr Lyonnais	13	91	96½	16.89	
Cr Lyonnais	14	91	97½	15.56	
Cr Lyonnais	13¼	90	97	18.39	
Cr Lyonnais	14½	90	98½	27.23	
Cr Suisse	14½	92	98	15.71	
Creditanst	12¾	90	96¼	19.18	
Creditanst	14½	90	97¼	21.21	
D F C Finance	13	90	35	n.a.	
D G Bank	12¾	90	96¼	19.50	
D G Bank	13¾	90	97½	18.97	
Denmark	14	90	97¼	17.23	
Deut Bk	14½	92	98	15.49	
Deut Bk	13½	93	96¼	14.64	
Deut Bk	12¾	95	93½	14.67	
Deut Bk	12¼	93	91¼	14.55	
Deut Bk	12¾	90	96	18.86	
Deut Bk	13¾	90	97¼	19.37	
Deut Bk	14½	90	98¾	23.33	
Deut Bk Fin	14½	92	99	15.06	
Deut Bk Fin	15	94	101	14.63	
Dresdner	13¾	90	96½	20.86	
Dai Bank	13¾	90	97	19.39	
East Kodak	13	90	96½	20.07	
East Kodak	n.a.	92	71¼	16.79	
Eurofima	13½	93	94½	14.70	
Eurofima	13½	94	97¼	14.30	
Eurofima	13	95	96¾	13.90	
Eurofima	14¾	90	98¼	21.66	
Exportfin	12¾	95	92¼	14.57	
F B D B	19	90	100¼	14.72	
Fiat Fin Trade	14½	90	97½	20.53	
Ford Cred Aus	14	92	97¾	15.35	
Ford Cred Aus	12	93	95¾	14.92	
Ford Cred Aus	13½	93	97	14.63	
Ford Cred Aus	15¼	94	101½	15.21	
Ford Cred Aus	12¾	90	96¼	19.48	
Ford Motor Cr	13¾	90	96½	19.01	
Ford Motor Cr	13¾	91	96½	17.77	
Gen Ele Cr Cor	15	98	98¾	28.74	
Genfinance	12¾	90	96¼	19.82	
Girozentr Wien	12¾	92	95¼	15.58	
GMAC	14¼	91	97¾	16.22	
GMAC Aust	12¼	91	96	15.59	
GMAC Aust	13¼	92	96¾	15.87	
GMAC Aust	13¾	92	96¼	15.64	
GMAC Aust	16	92	100½	15.59	
GMAC Aust	15½	93	99¾	15.17	
GMAC Aust	14	90	97¼	20.87	
Heinz	12¾	91	96¼	15.42	
I B M	15¼	93	100¾	15.00	
I B M Aus Cred	12¾	92	95¾	15.47	
I B M Aus Cred	13	92	95¾	15.12	
I B M Aus Cred	16	92	101¼	15.29	
I B M Aus Cred	14½	93	98¾	14.89	
I B M Aust	13¾	91	97	15.91	
I B M Aust	15½	93	100	15.39	
I B M Aust	15¾	93	101	15.16	
I B M Aust	14¾	90	98½	26.99	
I C I	15	92	99¼	15.51	
I C I	15½	92	99¾	15.83	
Indust Kred Bk	12¾	90	96½	19.73	
Kraft	13¼	91	94¾	17.42	
Kredietbank	14¼	90	97¼	19.32	
Mcdonalds	14¾	91	98	15.93	
Midland Aust	13¾	90	97	19.94	
Montreal Tstco	14½	90	97¼	17.95	
N S W Treasury	14¼	92	98	15.31	
Natl Austrl Bk	14¾	94	99¾	14.81	
Natl Austrl Bk	15	90	98¾	25.07	
Pepsico	13	90	96½	18.89	
Rabobank Nl	15¼	90	98¾	28.44	
S B C Cov	14	90	98	21.61	
S E C Victoria	15¼	94	100½	15.02	
S E C Victoria	12¾	95	90¾	15.01	
S E C Victoria	n.a.	96	40½	14.86	
S E K	13¼	91	96¾	15.03	
S E K	14½	92	99½	14.76	
S E K	13¾	93	96¾	14.52	
Skandi Enskild	13¾	90	97¼	17.64	
Soc Gen	13	92	97	14.84	
Soc Gen	12¾	93	94¼	14.86	
St Bk Nsw	12½	91	96¼	15.72	
St Bk Nsw	13½	93	96¼	15.86	
St Bk Nsw	14¼	99	97¾	14.53	
St Bk Sth Aust	15¼	94	100¾	15.08	
Sth Aust Govt	n.a.	93	50½	15.57	
Sth Aust Govt	n.a.	92	73	14.79	
Sth Aust Govt	n.a.	94	56	16.56	
Sweden	15	94	101	14.65	
Sweden	13½	94	97½	14.56	
Tor-Dom Aust	16¼	92	100½	15.73	
Tor-Dom Aust	14½	90	97¼	20.02	
Tor-Dom Bk	16	90	99½	17.28	
Toyota Credit	13	91	96	15.56	
U B S Fin	14	94	98¼	14.48	
Unilever	13¾	90	96¾	21.91	
Volkswagen	15	94	100¼	14.80	
Walt Disney	14½	90	97¾	23.32	
Westd Ldbk	12½	90	96¾	19.48	
Westlb Fin	13¾	90	96¾	18.78	
Westlb Fin	12¾	90	97¾	20.37	
World Bk	13½	92	97	14.88	
World Bk	14¼	94	98½	14.66	
World Bk	12¾	94	95½	14.88	
World Bk Feb	14½	92	99	14.72	
World Bk Jul	12¾	93	95¼	14.38	
World Bk Mar	12¾	93	96¼	14.38	

Canadian Dollars

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy
A I D C	10	91	97	13.26	+101
A I D C	10½	93	92¾	12.92	+148
A K Z O	9¾	98	98½	12.88	+44
A K Z O	11	91	96	13.96	+171
Abbey Natl	10¼	94	91¼	12.88	+152
Abbey Natl	10¾	93	93½	13.17	+174
Alberta Prov	10¼	94	92¾	12.37	+100
Amer Genl	10	91	95¼	13.92	+127
Amax	10¼	90	99	13.22	+107
Amex	10¼	90	97¾	13.26	+107
Arco Fin	11	93	94	13.22	+179
Asik-Cacr	10½	91	94¾	13.89	+174
Asik-Cacr	11½	91	97¾	13.26	+162
Austri Control	10¾	92	95¾	12.81	+111
Austri Control	10¼	99	88¾	12.29	+130
Austri Control	9	97	91½	10.79	-29
Austri Sparkas	9½	92	95¾	13.03	+119
Austria	16	91	96	13.00	+44
Avco Fin Serv	10¾	92	93¼	13.88	+191
Avco Fin Serv	11¾	92	95¾	13.59	+188
B C Province	13½	91	99¾	13.29	+96
B C Province	9¼	96	87¾	12.32	+114
B C Telephone	12¼	89	95¾	14.10	+127
B F C E	10	94	92	12.44	+107
B N P	11½	92	97	12.99	+84
B N P	10½	94	91½	12.71	+135
B N P	10½	97	96	13.26	+112
Bacob Finance	11½	91	97½	14.19	+175
Barclays	10¾	93	94¾	12.31	+88
Bayernhyp Fin	10¾	92	94½	12.87	+121
Bco Lavoro	11¼	91	97¾	13.66	+141
Bell Canad Reg	9¾	96	93½	11.38	+20
Bell Canada En	10	92	94¾	13.07	+111
Bell Canada	10¼	99	91	12.37	+120
Bell Canada	10¾	04	91	12.20	+134
Bell Canada	10¾	90	98½	13.12	+88
Bell Canada	9¾	06	83	11.77	+44
Bell Enterprs	9¾	93	92¾	12.84	+139
Bergen City	8¾	94	87¾	12.93	+135
Berliner Bk	10¼		95¾	13.08	+104
Bhf-Bk Fin	10¾	92	94½	13.03	+125
Bk Montr Reall	10¾	92	94¼	13.37	+172
Bk Montr Reall	9½	96	88¾	12.33	+114
Bk Montreal	10½	90	98½	13.10	+86
Bk Montreal	10¼	91	95	13.60	+15
Bk Nova Scotia	9¾	97	90	11.86	+74
Bk Tokyo	10¾	92	95½	13.64	+154
Bk Tokyo	8½	94	86¾	12.93	+155
Bmw Fin	10½	95	90¼	12.72	+144
Borden Inc	10¾	93	93¾	12.87	+146
Bq Intl Lux	11	92	101½	10.29	-137
Bq Paribas	10¼	91	95¾	13.50	+175
Brit Columb	9½	93	92	12.66	+116
Brit Columb	9¾	97	92	13.26	+102
Brit Columb	12	90	99¾	13.74	+150
Brit Columb	12¾			13.54	+125
Brit Columb	12	93	97½	12.84	+143
Brit Columb	9¾	01	84	12.84	+109
Brit Columb	9½	92	97	13.75	+157
C B A	10	91	93¼	13.84	+159
C C J Quebec	10	91	97½	11.79	-45
C E P M E	10¼	90	97¾	13.34	+110
C I B C	9¾	91	95½	13.20	+95
C I B C	10½	91	95½	13.20	+115
C I B C	9¾	91	96½	13.19	+94
C I B C	10	91	96¼	13.08	+86
C I B C	11¼	91	98¼	13.07	+104
C I B C	11¾	91	101½	10.35	-169
C I B C	11½	91	97¼	13.47	+154
C I B C Sing	11¼	94	97	12.71	+133
C N T	9½	94	90½	12.78	+138
Con Natl Railw	9¾	94	91½	12.72	+133
Con Natl Railw	12½	95	100	12.53	+90
Con Natl Railw	9¾	96	86½	12.49	+135
Canada	n.a.	01	29	11.79	+84
Canada Treas	9¼	99	89¾	11.38	+32
Canada Trust	9¾	92	94¼	13.08	+151
Can Trustco	10¾	93	93	12.97	+152
Canadian Pacif	10¾	90	98¼	13.01	+77
Carteberg	10	97	88	12.56	+153
Cdn Natl Railw	11¾	93	97¼	12.42	+98
Chrysler	10	91	96	13.98	+174
Chrysler	12¾	92	98	13.67	+172
Chrysler Fin	11	93	94½	13.41	+185
Coca-Cola	11	93	89¾	12.96	+135
Commerzbank	10¼	92	90	12.89	+121
Commun Urb	8¾	97	84	12.39	+132
Cr Lyonnais	11¾	90	98¼	13.39	+114
Cr Suisse	n.a.	00	37	11.90	+92
Creditanst	9¾	91	94½	13.58	+134
Creditanst	10¾	94	101½	9.92	-143
Cregem Fin	12	92	97¾	13.24	+142
Dai-Ichi Kb	9½	92	92½	13.41	+153
Denmark	11¾	91	93	13.68	+144
Denmark	9¾	96	93	13.40	+145
Deut Bk	9¾	92	93	13.43	+154
Deut Bk	9	94	98¾	12.23	+84
Deut Bk Fin	10½	99	89¾	12.08	+109
Deut Giro-Dkb	10¼	92	94¾	12.81	+101
E C S C	10	95	91¼	12.26	+99
E D C	9¾	93	92½	12.58	+113
E D C	13	90	100	11.03	-122
E D C	n.a.	96	50½	12.39	+118
E D F	10¼	95	92¾	12.19	+89

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 16.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

NL— No initial load. f— Previous day's quote. r— Redemption charge may apply. x— Ex dividend.

TO OUR READERS IN HOLLAND

The International Herald Tribune is now on newsstands throughout Holland every morning six days a week Monday-Saturday. If you have problems getting your copy, please contact: Edipress International B.V. Wilhelminastraat 13rd 2011 VH Haarlem P.O. Box 363 2000 AJ Haarlem Tel.: (023) 32 23 41/Tx: 41833

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Bassam Aoun

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
Finance for Danish Industry Int'l	DM 200	1997	1/16	100	99.75	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $10,000. (Commerzbank.)
Fixed-Coupons						
Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank Nederland	$ 70	2001	10	102	—	Callable at par in 1995. Fees 2%. Denominations $10,000. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Inter-American Development Bank	$300	2000	9½	99½	99.92	Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Denominations $10,000. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Mitsui Bank of Canada	$ 50	2000	10	102	—	Callable at par in 1992. Fees 2%. Denominations $250,000. (Mitsui Finance Int'l.)
Sears Roebuck Euro Accounts Receivable Select Trust 1990-I	$500	1995	9¾	101.35	100.15	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
European Investment Bank	FF 1,000	1998	10½	100.85	100.35	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Société Générale.)
Crédit Local de France	ECU 75	1995	10¼	99.05	97.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
General Electric Capital	ECU 100	1993	11	101.79	100.44	Noncallable. Fees 1⅛%. (Swiss Bank Corp.)
IBJ Finance	ECU 100	1995	11	101¾	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10,000 ecus. (IBJ Int'l.)
Kreditanstalt Fuer Wiederaufbau	ECU 200	1995	10⅞	101⅞	99.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Bank.)
LKB Baden Wuerttemberg	ECU 75	1993	11¼	101.80	100.50	Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Deutsche Bank Australia	Aus$ 100	1995	14½	101	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Bank Capital Markets.)
Toronto Dominion Australia	Aus$ 50	1993	15	101.85	100.48	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Hambros Bank.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	Y 11,400	1995	7.70	101.775	—	Callable at par in 1991. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 10 million yen. Increased from 10 billion yen. (Daiwa Europe.)
Interfinance Crédit National	Y 3,000	1993	8	101½	—	Noncallable. Fees 1½%. Redemption amount at maturity will be linked to the dollar/yen exchange rate. Denominations 10 million yen. (New Japan Securities.)
Mitsui & Company (Hong Kong)	Y 5,000	1995	7¼	101⅞	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Kokusai Europe.)
Mitsui Real Estate Development	Y 20,000	1994	7⅜	101½	—	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. Denominations 10 million yen. (Nomura Int'l.)
Equity-Linked						
American Brands	$200	2005	5¾	100	100.00	Redeemable at 114.74 in 1995 to yield 8¼%. Convertible at $79 per share, a 21.77% premium. Fees 2½%. (Morgan Stanley.)
Fujikura	$200	1994	2⅜	100	92.00	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,025 yen per share and at 153.80 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nomura Int'l.)
Makino Milling Machine	$190	1994	2⅜	100	96.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 1,651 yen per share and at 153.45 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Daiwa Europe.)
SMC	$300	1994	2⅜	100	99.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at 8,200 yen per share and at 153.00 yen per dollar. Fees 2¼%. (Nikko Securities Europe.)
Snow Brand Milk Products	$200	1994	2⅜	100	93.50	Noncallable. Each $5,000 note with one warrant exercisable into company's shares at an expected 2½% premium. Fees 2¼%. Terms to be set March 19. (Daiwa Europe.)

Final Funding Elusive For West Point Deal

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Although William Farley needs only 5 percent of the stock in West Point-Pepperell Inc. to complete his $3 billion takeover, he is having a hard time finishing the deal.

Mr. Farley had planned to pay for the takeover by having West Point sell its Cluett, Peabody & Co. operations, an asset sale designed to generate cash and encourage more financing. Under his plan, when the money from the sale came into West Point, the banks and bondholders would see what a great buy Mr. Farley had made and they would rush to provide the cash to complete the deal.

When Cluett — famous for Arrow shirts — was put up for sale last spring, at least $800 million was expected. The price was down to $600 million in October, when a preliminary deal was reached to sell it to Bidermann Industries Corp., the U.S. subsidiary of a French textile maker that is hoping to vastly expand its American presence.

The sale was delayed repeatedly, as Cluett operations failed to meet income projections and Bidermann tried to get a better deal. With no other buyers in sight, Bidermann got the prize on Friday. It will pay $350 million in cash, plus a $60 million note on which no cash payments will be made for eight years.

The money goes to West Point, which last week also managed to get some of its bank loans extended until 1994. That will keep the company going, but it does not solve Mr. Farley's problems at Farley Inc., the company he uses for takeovers. That concern needs about $80 million to buy the remaining West Point shares still in public hands, but it cannot find financing.

Analysts said Bidermann may have been able to drive down the price by exploiting Mr. Farley's inability to raise money in other ways — notably through the sale of high-yielding bonds.

Indeed, now that the corporate parent of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., one of Mr. Farley's lead financiers in the past, is in bankruptcy and the junk-bond market he had hoped to tap has dried up, Mr. Farley has little choice but to sell assets to meet his obligations to his bankers, analysts said.

Richard Byrne, an analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co., said he thought Mr. Farley would propose a restructuring within two weeks, asking bondholders to take big losses.

Bonds Advance Despite Fears

Worries Over Inflation and Foreign Rates Temper Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A rally on Friday pushed long-term U.S. Treasury bonds to a healthy gain for the week, but analysts said the market was worried by inflation and interest-rate fears.

The Friday rise came after the government announced several statistics that pointed to a U.S. economy that was struggling to revive but was facing inflationary pressures.

The bellwether 30-year Treasury bond rose ⅛ of a point during the week, to 99 17/32. The yield fell to 8.54 percent from 8.63 percent.

The market drew strength from signs of weakness in the U.S. manufacturing sector. This indicates the Federal Reserve Board has little room to raise interest rates as a way to fight inflation.

The government reported a six-tenths of 1 percent increase in industrial production in February, and initially that caused a brief spate of bond selling, but further examination of the report, which showed a lower-than-expected rise, touched off a rebound in prices.

The Commerce Department said its producer price index was unchanged in February, but when the volatile food and energy categories were removed, the so-called core inflation rate rose 0.4 percent. That translates to an annual rate of nearly 5 percent, considered high.

The government also said February housing starts fell 7 percent, but the figures were affected by an unusually high rate in January.

Together, analysts said, the figures released Friday indicated the U.S. economy had passed through the worst of its recent problems, but had emerged not looking very good.

Dealers said the credit-market advance gathered strength on heavy buying of Treasury bond futures on

U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the Chicago Board of Trade. The Chicago buyers were mostly speculators who had sold the futures short in the hope of profiting from a drop in bond prices when they bought them back. But bond prices were strong all day.

"Despite the price rise, there was little cheering in the market," one dealer said, "mainly because institutional and other retail buyers were absent from the market. "While we did not expect the retail buyers to chase after the market, their absence tells us they expect prices to come back down quickly."

While the rise in government bond prices was across the board, the 8.54 percent yield on the 30-year bonds remained lower than those of shorter-term issues. Usually, yields are higher on the longer maturities to compensate investors for inflation and other risks.

Two-year note yields fell to 8.62 percent from 8.71 percent, five-year notes returned 8.60 percent, down from 8.66 percent and 10-year notes yielded 8.57 percent, down from 8.64 percent.

Francis A. Scotland, managing editor of the International Bank Credit Analyst, Montreal, said, "We can expect United States short-term rates to rise further as they continue to reflect rising overseas interest rates, particularly in West Germany, where the economy, spurred by the rapid moves toward unification with East Germany, is booming. Consequently, the demand for credit there is tremendous, a factor that is also driving up rates elsewhere in Europe."

Mr. Scotland said he expected Japanese monetary authorities to raise interest rates as soon as their unsettled stock and bond markets stabilized.

"One reason United States interest rates are becoming more and more influenced by overseas interest rates is that as a debtor nation it has to respond to the money-market conditions of its creditors."

The yield on Japan's 10-year bonds, the longest maturity, rose to 7.21 percent from 7.17 percent a week ago. The yield on West Germany's comparable 10-year bonds dropped to 8.66 percent from 8.92 percent in the previous week.

Analysts said the market would look to the consumer price index figures for February.

(NYT, UPI, Reuters)

Nabisco Action Reduces Income By Almost 18%

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — RJR Nabisco Inc. has disclosed that by eliminating a questionable selling practice, it reduced its operating income last year by about $360 million, or nearly 18 percent of its reported operating net.

The company, the U.S. concern with the most junk bonds outstanding, announced the action last year, but it had estimated the impact at about $340 million.

Previous management at the R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., the company's tobacco subsidiary, had used the sales practice, known as "trade loading," to increase reported sales and market share. The practice involved excessive shipments to wholesalers.

In the 11 months ended last Dec. 31, RJR Nabisco reported sales of $12.1 billion and operating income of more than $2 billion. But debt costs resulting from the $24.88 billion leveraged buyout of the company in 1988 by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co., resulted in a net loss of $976 million.

S & P Says Investors See More 'Junk' Risk

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Standard & Poor's Corp. said recent price instability affecting the high-yield junk bond market does not reflect any fundamental change in the financial strength of most junk bond issuers.

S & P said the instability reflected growing awareness on the part of investors of the risks that have existed in the market for several years.

Several factors that have hurt junk-bond issuers are refinancing risk, deferred interest securities, and recessionary fears, S & P said.

It said the one clear positive aspect of the junk-bond phenomenon is the ability it has given smaller companies to access the public capital markets for the first time.

The rating agency said it was unfortunate that the term junk bond has come to be used indiscrimately and somewhat pejoratively for the securities of all noninvestment-grade issuers. The current problems being experienced are by no means inherent in the nature of all noninvestment-grade bonds, but rather stem from the excess of financial leverage that came to characterize the issuers of many of these bonds during the latter part of the 1990s.

S & P said the problems associated with excessive leverage are becoming widely recognized by investors, who are increasingly reluctant to invest in overleveraged concerns.

"Deleveraging" is already becoming the forward-looking concept of the early 1990s.

Meanwhile, Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., whose parent filed for bankruptcy last month, said last week that it was ending its pricing service on more than 3,000 junk bonds.

In the process, it has orphaned as many as 1,000 smaller issues in which other Wall Street dealers do not make markets. The end of the service is likely to cause more uncertainty in this $200 billion market and lower prices for many of these bonds, traders said.

The institutional investors who own these bonds must now scramble to calculate a daily market value for some securities where no market exists and may have to take sizable markdowns in the future.

(NYT, Reuters)

WALL STREET REVIEW

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 16.

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
PhilMr s	103088	38⅝	37½	38⅛	+1⅛
Unisys	93464	17⅛	14¾	15¾	+1¼
IBM	87418	108¾	105⅝	108⅛	+2⅛
GnMotr	86077	47⅞	46⅛	47½	+1¼
GenEl	81234	64⅛	61¾	64	+1⅜
Norton	77703	75¾	54⅛	74⅜	+20
AT&T	71694	42	40¾	41⅞	+ ⅞
Exxon	67035	47¾	45½	47½	+1⅛
AmExp	62982	28⅜	27¾	28¾	+ ¾
Rorer	62185	67⅝	65	65¾	+2⅝
ICI	60404	74⅛	72¼	72⅞	+3¼
Bard	57383	15⅝	13¼	15¼	+1⅞
duPont s	54840	39⅞	38½	39¾	+ ¾
Citicorp	51706	25⅝	23¾	23⅞	—1¼
CmpAs s	51414	15	13¾	14⅞	+1⅞
JpOTC n	50612	12⅛	11¼	12⅛	
FdNM s	49990	36⅜	35½	35⅝	— ⅛
Chase	46567	29¾	27⅞	27½	—1⅞
BrwnFr	45962	36¾	33	33½	—3¼
GlbM n	45735	5	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
Verity	45486	3¼	3	3¼	
SmtB eq	45477	39¾	36¾	37¼	—2⅛
Glaxo	44735	26½	23½	26⅛	+2⅜
EKodak	44385	39¾	38	38⅜	— ⅞
Waste s	44183	34½	33	33⅞	+ ¾

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chng.
Amdhl	32139	15¾	13⅞	14½	—1
BAT In	31817	13⅛	12¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
SNk 193wt	29347	6⅛	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅜
BT Nk wt	22557	16	14¼	14⅞	+1⅛
ENSCO	22233	4⅝	4¼	4½	+ ¼
BolrPh	20434	8⅜	7	7⅜	— ¼
Hllhav n	19785	1⅛	⅞	1	— ⅛
JanBell	17757	11¾	9⅝	11⅜	+1⅝
SNk 193wt	17083	7⅛	6⅜	6⅝	+ ⅝
Dk Nk wt	16983	7⅜	6½	6¾	+ ⅜
WDigitl	14591	12½	10⅝	12⅛	+1¼
Nabors	14248	5¼	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
IntTlch	15510	4	3	4	+ ⅞
EchoBy	14844	16⅞	15⅜	16½	+ ¾
FruitL	12464	13½	12¾	13⅜	— ⅛
TexAir	10409	7⅞	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
SFT 93pwt	9780	3¾	3	3¼	— ½
WangB	9756	6⅛	5½	5⅝	— ½
DowC rt	9271	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	+ ¼
DI Ind	9186	2⅞	2⅛	2¼	— ⅜
HomeSh	9151	7½	6¾	7	— ⅛
GlobNR	8552	8⅛	7	7¾	+ ¾
Sothby s	7113	25⅞	24¼	25⅞	+ ½
A-Ibm sc	7109	7¼	4⅞	5⅝	—1⅝
MoomC	6756	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ ½

NYSE Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	772,220,000
Week ago	768,640,080
Year ago	886,400,000
Two years ago	876,320,000
Jan 1 to date	8,619,275,000
1989 to date	8,923,930,000
1988 to date	9,867,440,000

AMEX Sales

	Sales Vol.
Total for week	70,080,000
Week ago	76,140,000
Year ago	68,230,000
Jan 1 to date	767,380,000
1989 to date	611,370,000

NYSE Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	1007	1124
Declined	830	729
Unchanged	316	311
Total Issues	2153	2164
New Highs	78	95
New Lows	101	76

AMEX Diaries

	This Wk	Last Wk
Advanced	420	485
Declined	353	313
Unchanged	208	194
Total Issues	981	992
New Highs	46	47
New Lows	58	52

MACY: *Big U.S. Retailer Has Leaner Times Ahead*

(Continued from first finance page)

cut back on the more isolated day-in and day-out, 25 percent-off type sales that surface in various departments.

As Mark Handler, Macy's president, put it, "We're not going to give the customer the electric shock each day."

The problematic question is how much the reduction in promotions will affect those customers whose lives are dedicated to bargains.

Mr. Finkelstein acknowledged that he expects some sales volume will be lost.

In what he is expecting to be a slow-growth year, he estimated that revenue would continue to climb in 1990, but perhaps 2 to 3 percentage points less than with the full panoply of sales. Yet, he said, margins should be higher.

Though he said Macy's is not keeping up with the seven-year plan that was crafted when the company went private and will continue to show losses the next couple of quarters, he predicted that the deficits will be appreciably below the latest quarter.

"For sure we will be profitable for the Christmas quarter," he said. "That's a slam dunk."

With the raft of sour news, morale of Macy's employees has become a worrisome matter.

Recruiters who specialize in the retailing industry said they detected substantial uneasiness among Macy's personnel, including some of the people who are part of the buy-out group, and there have been persistent rumors of impending waves of layoffs.

Mr. Finkelstein said the company is constantly reviewing functions and weeding out unneeded people, but he insisted there would be no mass layoffs.

"Not while I'm running the company," he said. "You can't do business from empty wagons and without people to sell it."

While Mr. Finkelstein said he did not think morale was bad — though he admitted, "I might be the last to know" — he has initiated certain symbolic actions.

He has exhorted his top executives to wave the Macy's banner for longer hours, a maneuver that may have partially backfired on him.

At a conference last month of the presidents and chairmen of the Macy's divisions, Mr. Finkelstein implored them to put in another workday each week to prop up the mood of the general staff.

"I told my associates that I'm going to start coming in every Saturday," he said.

"We had had a lousy quarter and we're supposed to be hands-on management. We ought to be here.

Unlike the troubled Campeau Corp., Macy's has been meeting its interest payments.

I was under the impression that people were doing it anyway."

Some Macy's executives who were not doing it anyway were subsequently quoted in newspaper reports as being miffed about the prolonged hours.

Mr. Finkelstein's response is: "If somebody feels put upon by this, they shouldn't be in the business. They should leave."

Macy's bankers and investors maintain the recent red numbers have not worried them. They feel the company remains viable enough to plow through the nasty retailing climate.

A number of analysts, though, are looking for Mr. Finkelstein to impose gutsy measures.

"I think they may have to cut back on everything but on the selling floor to get leaner and meaner," said Walter Loeb, a retailing analyst.

"They have to look at some of the outlying stores to see if they make sense and if perhaps they should sell them and throw the resources to the stores that are making the profits."

Many in the retailing community feel this year is crucial for Mr. Finkelstein to demonstrate beyond doubt that he has matters under control.

"People do want action," one analyst said. "He's got a half a year to show the suppliers and everyone else how tough he can be. And I think he can do it."

In viewing the Macy's situation, it is important to distinguish between Macy's and Campeau. The U.S. retail operations of Campeau filed for bankruptcy court protection in January, after the Canadian company ran into trouble linked to the high prices it paid to buy Allied Stores in 1986 and Federated Department Stores in 1988 for a total $10.2 billion.

Campeau's debt load is appreciably steeper than Macy's, and Campeau had not been meeting its interest payments. Macy's has.

That being said, too many more quarters of heavy losses could hurl Macy's into an abyss of its own.

Yet it would probably take a recession or another Christmas as poor as the last one, financial analysts say, for Macy's to be severely crippled.

Evan Mann, an analyst of high-yield bonds at Dillon, Read & Co., said that by using a model that assumes a continued weak retailing environment, he produced projections that suggest Macy's will be able to satisfy the interest and principal obligations on its debt over the next few years.

"We think Macy's will be a survivor longer term," he said.

Although Mr. Finkelstein said he had no plans to sell any stores, he did say that he intends to sell several unencumbered assets — worth some $150 million, he estimated — and use the proceeds to retire debt.

Mr. Finkelstein also said that Macy's has been approached recently by several groups of investors he declined to identify who are interested in buying into the company.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	Mar. 14	March 7
U.S. $, 8 yrs & over	9.50	9.45
U.S. $, 5 to 7 yrs	9.33	9.34
U.S. $, less than 5 yrs	9.14	9.15
Pounds sterling, less than 5 yrs	14.77	14.62
French francs, less than 5 yrs	11.34	11.65
Ital. lire, less than 5 yrs	12.81	12.81
Danish kroner, less than 5 yrs	12.16	12.17
ECU, 8 yrs & over	11.06	10.98
ECU, 5 to 7 yrs	11.25	11.14
Can. $, less than 5 yrs	12.88	12.74
Aus. $, less than 5 yrs	15.39	15.96
N.Z. $, less than 5 yrs	13.54	13.59
Yen, 5 to 7 yrs	7.00	6.95
Yen, less than 5 yrs	6.88	6.87

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales March 15

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	113.40	740.30	3,456.20	1,496.00
Convert.	—	36.10	—	—
FRNs	4.20	56.50	116.00	273.60
ECP	3,423.70	2,489.10	8,471.40	2,903.70
Total	3,543.30	3,322.00	12,263.60	4,673.30

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Nos$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Nos$
Straights	3,327.30	9,904.60	11,061.80	11,748.50
Convert.	142.80	530.80	522.70	394.10
FRNs	976.30	1,411.90	3,517.30	3,864.60
ECP	3,059.50	2,660.60	2,422.90	2,822.80
Total	7,505.90	14,507.90	17,525.70	18,822.00

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates March 16

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	8 7/16	8 9/16	8⅝
Deutsche mark	8 1/16	8⅛	8¼
Pound sterling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜
French franc	10¼	10⅜	10½
ECU	10 7/16	10 13/16	11¼
Yen	7⅛	7⅜	7⅜

Source: Morgan Guaranty, Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

U.S. Treasury Bonds March 16

Maturity	Close Bid	Close Ask	Yield	Wk-ago yield
29.02.92	99 24/32	99 26/32	8.62	8.71
15.02.93	99 12/32	99 14/32	8.61	8.68
31.12.93	96 20/32	96 22/32	8.66	8.73
15.05.95	99 16/32	99 18/32	8.60	8.66
15.01.97	96 23/32	96 25/32	8.64	8.70
15.02.00	99 15/32	99 17/32	8.57	8.64
15.02.06	105 24/32	106	8.68	8.78
15.02.20	99 16/32	99 18/32	8.54	8.63

Source: Salomon Inc.

U.S. Consumer Rates March 18

Tax Exempt Bonds	
Bond Buyer 20-Bond Index	10.54 %
Money Market Funds	
Donoghue's 7-Day Average	7.65 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	6.07 %
Home Mortgage, FHLB average	n.a. %

Source: New York Times.

EUROBONDS: *Doubts on German Vote Hit Market*

(Continued from first finance page)

dealers, the downside could be considerable."

In the Eurobond market, the modest recovery in German government bonds spurred renewed activity for bonds denominated in European currency units. The mark accounts for 30 percent of the Ecu's value.

Bankers reported substantial retail demand for paper thanks to high yields and relatively low foreign-exchange risk. LKB Baden-Württemberg offered 75 million Ecu ($90 million) of three-year notes at a price of 101.80 and a coupon of 11.25 percent. Traded at a discount of 1.3 points, the paper yielded 11.05 percent.

General Electric Capital Corp. also tapped the three-year sector for 100 million Ecu bearing a coupon of 11 percent. It ended the week yielding 11.1 percent.

Tapping the five-year range were Crédit Local de France, IBJ Finance and Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau, West Germany's domestic bank for reconstruction.

The European Investment Bank tapped the market for 1 billion French francs ($174.2 million). The eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 10.5 percent were priced to yield half a percentage point more than comparably dated French government bonds and met good demand from domestic investors, but there was little appetite detected from abroad.

In the dollar market, the Inter-American Development Bank made its first appearance in four years with $300 million of 10-year bonds priced to yield 72 basis points over U.S. government paper — a substantial pick-up in yield over the World Bank global bonds, which ended the week trading at 46 basis points over the benchmark rate.

Sears, Roebuck & Co. sold $500 million of five-year paper backed by its accounts receivable. The issue was given a triple-A rating because a companion $42.5 million of privately placed subordinated debt is first in line to absorb any losses if Sears fails to collect on customer debt.

The public issue of senior Sears debt carried a coupon of 9.75 percent and was priced to yield 86 basis points over Treasury rates and was well received, ending the week trading at a spread of 83 basis points over the benchmark rate.

Bankers continued to emphasize that in the current bearish market environment, new issues need to be priced at an attractive spread over benchmark rates to encourage investors to switch out of existing holdings into the new paper because virtually no new money is being invested in bonds.

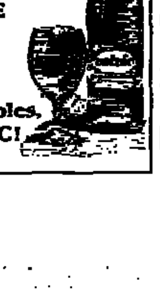
In the private placement market, Spain's Banco Exterior de España is raising $100 million through the sale of subordinated perpetual notes. Interest for the first five years is set at 52 basis points over the London interbank offered rate and the margin then rises in five-year intervals, to 60 basis points, 75, 85 and after 20 years to a maximum of 145 basis points.

The margins are about five basis points lower than other Spanish banks have recently paid for perpetuals, presumably because of the smaller size. Banco Hispano Americano and Banco Santander raised $200 million each and Banco de Bilbao-Vizcaya tapped the market for $150 million.

·VOLVIC·

"Toute de légèreté et de fraîcheur, elle est la compagne idéale de nos promenades gourmandes."

L'AMBASSADE D'AUVERGNE



Aux meilleures tables, exigez VOLVIC!

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NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 16.

Stock	Div	Yld	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
A							
A&W Bd			4896	31	29⅞	31	+1½
ABS s	.32	4.9	27	7	6½	6½	
ACC Cp	.16	1.8	477	9¼	8¾	9	
ADC			2896	22¼	21½	21⅞	+ ¼
ADT			10312	31⅝	29¾	31⅛	+ ⅝
AEL			53	5½	5¼	5½	— ½
AEP s			674	15⅝	14¼	15	+ ¼
AIRCOA			10	1	1	1	+ ⅛
ALC h			2147	1	⅝	⅞	+ ⅛
ASK			5672	9½	9	9¼	

(Continued on next page)

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Spain's BBV Plans a Stock Split

BILBAO, Spain (Reuters) — Banco de Bilbao-Vizcaya, Spain's biggest bank, on Saturday announced a two-for-one stock split and a 15.5 percent rise in its earnings.

The stock split precedes a plan to retire almost 5 percent of the bank's share capital from the market, a move BBV said sought to improve dividends and avoid the impact of excessive stock market movements on its share price. On Friday, BBV shares were unchanged at 661 pesetas ($6.06).

Chairman Emilio Ybarra told the annual shareholders meeting the bank would increase nominal share value to 1,200 pesetas from 1,000 and then implement a two-for-one stock split.

The bank reported that pretax profit for 1989 rose to 141.08 billion pesetas from 122.18 billion pesetas.

Pechiney Unit to Buy Techpack

PARIS (Combined Dispatches) — Pechiney International said it had acquired an option to buy control of Techpack International, a luxury packaging concern owned by the communications group Eurocom SA.

The option, which can be exercised between April 9 and June 29, consists of an offer of 530 francs ($92.35) a share, or a total of 890 million francs.

Eurocom, a unit of Agence Havas, is trying to refocus on its communications business. *(Reuters, AFP)*

Unemployment in Poland Doubles

WARSAW (Combined Dispatches) — Polish unemployment more than doubled in the past month to 216,000 people, nearly four times the amount at the beginning of the year, government newspaper Rzeczpospolita reported Saturday.

The 216,000 jobless total as of March 16 compares with 107,000 on Feb. 16 and 56,000 at the end of January, according to official figures.

Separately, Polish leaders held debt talks on Sunday with Jean-Claude Trichet, chairman of the Paris Club of Western creditors. No details of the talks were disclosed. *(AFP, Reuters)*

Rorer to Pay Rhône If Deal Fails

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Rorer Group Inc. said last week it agreed to pay Rhône-Poulenc SA of Paris $45 million if it terminates an agreement to be acquired by the company.

Rorer also agreed to reimburse Rhône-Poulenc up to $20 million for expenses and fees, according to a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission on Friday.

Financing for the acquisition would come from a seven-year $1.2 billion, and a two-year $400 million, revolving credit facility.

For the Record

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada cautioned Mexico against rushing into a common market with Canada and the United States, noting the domestic difficulties he had in getting approval for a free-trade pact with the United States. He warned that such a pact could be politically dangerous for Mexico. Mexican government sources said Mexico was still uncertain about the advantages of such a deal. *(Reuters)*

T. Boone Pickens, the Texas investor, has raised stake in Japanese auto parts maker Koito Manufacturing Co. to 26.4 percent from 24.6 percent, a Koito official said. Mr. Pickens is expected to raise his stake to around 30 percent, he added. *(Reuters)*

Webcott Holdings, the largest shareholder in Del Webb Corp., said it planned to mount a proxy fight to increase its representation on the company's board. *(NYT)*

WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agence France-Presse

Amsterdam

A flow of satisfying company results and stabilizing long-term interest rates pushed the Amsterdam CBS all-share index to 196.9 at the end of last week, up from 192.6 a week earlier.

Volume reached 8.9 billion guilders, up from 6.7 billion the previous week. Equities volume rose to 4.7 billion guilders from 2.6 billion.

The Kempen & Co. brokerage said it expected the market to be vulnerable now after the recent rise in share prices.

Frankfurt

West German shares picked up last week as fears about German monetary union receded. The DAX index closed up 30.95 points, at 1,889.69, while the Commerzbank index rose 36.8 points, to 2,305.8.

The market was buoyed by the release of favorable economic indicators, including wholesale prices, which rose last month at an annual rate of just 0.6 percent.

Interest among foreign, especially Japanese, investors boosted the market. The Leipzig trade fair in East Germany also saw a host of deals with East German partners clinched by major West German companies such as Mannesmann, Siemens, Daimler-Benz, Volkswagen, Degussa and Thyssen.

Volume on West Germany's eight exchanges totaled 41.42 billion Deutsche marks, up from 39.04 billion DM the previous week.

Among car-makers, Volkswagen rose 13 DM to 575, while Daimler-Benz gained 5.50 DM to 903. BMW, however, fell 3.50 DM to 617.50.

Hong Kong

Prices fell slightly during the week, with the Hang Seng Index dropping 26.21 points, or 0.9 percent, to close at 2,886.46.

Average daily volume rose to 1.16 billion Hong Kong dollars from the previous week's 933.29 million dollars.

Dealers attributed the week's poor performance to lack of new trading incentives and fear of higher interest rates. Prices moved in a narrow range throughout the week.

London

London stocks ended an otherwise quiet week with a flourish, with Friday's climb taking the main indicator through 2,500 points. The Financial Times 100-share index ended 29.6 points up on the week, at 2,263.9.

Wall Street strength added impetus to a rally sparked by encouraging earnings results from high-profile companies.

The market appeared unconcerned by a number of economic indicators pointing toward stagflation for the British economy.

But institutional investors remained cautious before the national budget is presented on Tuesday, and activity was slack.

Surprisingly strong results in the aircraft sector from British Aerospace and Rolls Royce pleased the market, while annual statements from Enterprise Oil and United Biscuits were also well-received.

Glaxo was another big name turning in strong results, helped by hopes for the success of a new anti-migraine drug due for launch soon. Its stock benefited from moves away from its rival SmithKline Beecham, whose results were less pleasing to the market.

Milan

The Milan market had a good week, with the MIB index rising by 1.55 percent, to 985.

Volume was stable at an average 80 million shares a day, but the average daily value was up to 195 billion lire from 140 billion lire the previous week.

Montedison and Enimont were exceptions to the general rise among major issues, the former losing 3.54 percent on the week and the latter 2.07 percent, due to the clash over Enimont between the Ferruzzi-Montedison Group and ENI.

Most other major issues scored gains on the week. Fiat gained 2.16 percent, STET rose 1.32 percent, Generali added 1.06 percent. Mediobanca was up 4.16 percent, and Comit advanced2.88 percent.

Paris

Prices rose for the third straight week. The CAC-40 index gained just over 2 percent on the week, putting it only 2 percent below its Jan. 1 level. In contrast, the index lost more than 11 percent at the end of February.

Analysts said the uptrend was due primarily to good French economic news.

Singapore

The Stock Exchange of Singapore went through a lackluster week, with prices drifting in a narrow range.

The leading barometer, the Straits Times industrial index, dropped 15.19 points, to finish the week at 1,570.99, while the broader-based SES index slipped 1.88 points, to 430.88.

The week's volume shrank to 355.20 million shares valued at 682.82 million Singapore dollars from the prior week's volume of 466.54 million units worth 907.02 million dollars.

The mood of the local bourse remained cautious, with investors paying close attention to the Tokyo market. Missing scrip in the Malaysian market also contributed to cautiousness and the waning local interest in Malaysian stocks.

Tokyo

Share prices continued to fall on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week, with the Nikkei Stock Average ending the week Friday at 32,616.44 for a hefty weekly loss of 1,316.68, or 3.9 percent. This followeda slight 64.44 point setback the week before.

The Tokyo Stock Price Index of all common stocks listed on the market's first section plummeted 120.68 points, to 2,419.21, after losing only 2.08 points the previous week.

Trading volume was thin, with daily turnover averaging 456.8 million shares, down from the previous week's 539.1 million. The value of stocks traded fell from the previous week's daily average of one trillion yen to 757.58 billion yen.

Some analysts predicted a rise in prices in the new trading week, as investors turn more optimistic with the approach of the new fiscal year, which begins April 1.

Zurich

Stock prices slipped by 0.6 percent last week in slow trading, which analysts blamed on uncertainties concerning German unification and the East German legislative elections over the weekend.

The Swiss Performance Index finished on Friday at 1,102.7 points, down from 1,109.8 the previous Friday. The Crédit Suisse index finished at 607.5, down frm with 608.4 the week before, and the Swiss Bank Corp. indicator dropped to 640.5 from 644.5.

Analysts said investors still had very much a wait-and-see attitude, particularly because of current high interest rates.

New Chief Named For Vatican Bank

Reuters

VATICAN CITY — An Italian banker was named on Saturday as director-general of the Vatican bank, formally ending the controversial 18-year tenure of the American Archbishop Paul C. Marcinkus at the head of the Roman Catholic Church's finances.

The Vatican said that Giovanni Bodio, 67, was appointed by a 15-member controlling council of cardinals set up by Pope John Paul II last year to try to bring greater transparency to church finances.

Archbishop Marcinkus was president of the Vatican bank, formally known as the Institute for Religious Works, or IOR, when it was linked to Italy's biggest postwar banking scandal, the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano.

Ambrosiano collapsed in 1982 with $1.2 billion in debts, most of it loaned to a series of Panamanian and Luxembourg shell companies that were, directly or indirectly, owned by the IOR. Ambrosiano's chairman, Roberto Calvi, was found hanged under London's Blackfriars Bridge.

Archbishop Marcinkus and the IOR denied any wrongdoing or responsibility for bank's collapse. But the Vatican bank did make a $250 million payment to the Milan bank's creditors as a "goodwill gesture."

In 1987, Italian magistrates issued a warrant for the archbishop's arrest, accusing him of being an accessory to fraudulent bankruptcy in the Ambrosiano collapse. Italy's constitutional court later annulled the warrant, citing a treaty that forbids Italian interference in affairs of the Vatican.

The post of Vatican bank president, which Archbishop Marcinkus had held since 1971, was effectively eliminated last March as part of an overhaul introduced by the pope.

The commission of cardinals was given supreme authority over the bank and over an international board of five lay directors appointed to manage and administer its day-to-day activities.

Mr. Bodio, an economics graduate of Milan's Catholic University, is president of the Italian interbank institute Finreme. He is also an economic consultant for ecclesiastical affairs in Milan.

The Vatican bank's balance sheet has always been kept secret, but the new management will have the power to make it public.

Unlike the Holy See itself, which has reported an annual deficit for the past several years, the Vatican bank is said to make a profit.

Archbishop Marcinkus is also pro-president of Vatican City, the second-highest government post.

CHICAGO EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 16.

Option & price		Calls Mar	Calls Apr	Puts Mar	Puts Apr
[illegible]					

Totalvolume 834,324 Openinterest 5,191,250

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, March 16.

(Continued)

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]					

AMERICAN EXCHANGE OPTIONS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, March 16.

Option & price		Calls Mar	Calls Apr	Puts Mar	Puts Apr
[illegible]					

Totalvolume 306,832 Openinterest 2,875,534

r—Not traded. s—None offered. o—Old.

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MONDAY SPORTS

Baseball Resumes Talks, Owner Move In Arbitration Seen

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Negotiations between the owners of major league baseball's teams and their players resumed Sunday at 12:30 P.M. in the office of the commissioner, Fay Vincent.

The first significant sign of movement by the owners on salary arbitration, the lone remaining major issue in the labor dispute, had crept into their talks with the players the day before.

The sides met for several hours Saturday morning before union officials left for a midafternoon meeting of their executive board.

Two sources close to the negotiations reported that Charles O'Connor, the owners' chief negotiator, had explored with Donald Fehr, the players' labor leader, the possibility of extending salary arbitration eligibility to some players with two to three years of major league service.

The owners had been adamantly opposed to abandoning the existing eligibility minimum of three years.

The sources said it was was one of the few positive signs in the recent weeks of negotiations.

If the Player Relations Committee, the owners' labor arm, permitted O'Connor to continue his initiative, the sources said, this could lead to a settlement. The owners' lockout of the players entered its 32d day Sunday.

The two sides, which have been negotiating a new collective bargaining agreement for nearly four months, have reached agreement or virtual agreement on all but a handful of issues. The arbitration-eligibility problem was clearly the lone remaining stumbling block.

O'Connor's exploration was a reaction to the proposal the players made 10 days earlier. The players had demanded a return to an eligibility level of two years of major league service. But at an evening bargaining session March 7 they proposed that 50 percent of the players in the two-year-to-three-year group, based on service time, become eligible.

There were 99 players in this group this year. O'Connor did not talk about specific numbers, the sources said, but seemed to indicate the possibility of extending arbitration to perhaps 15 or 20 players based on service time.

The reason for some optimism was that the union was presumably prepared to lower its sights from 50 percent to get an agreement.

The talks between O'Connor and Fehr, the sources said, were interrupted frequently and lengthily as O'Connor excused himself, apparently to speak with the owner members of the Player Relations Committee.

The only previous time in the talks that management explored arbitration for two-year-to-three-year players was three weeks ago, when Vincent made some suggestions.

The O'Connor exploration caused Fehr to be nearly an hour late for a 2 P.M. meeting of the players' executive board and other players at the Summit Hotel in New York.

The meeting had been expected to produce a lively exchange because of the presence of some players who were viewed by others as dissidents.

Players identified the dissidents as Pete Incaviglia, the Texas Rangers' player representative; Paul Molitor of the Milwaukee Brewers, the American League player representative, and Bob Boone of the Kansas City Royals, who has not been involved in these talks but is a veteran of past negotiations.

Players said Boone, earlier in the week, solicited views of other players who, he said, agreed with him that the union should accept the owners' proposal without waiting for movement on the two-year-to-three-year issue.

Fifty or more players were on hand for the meeting, which was also attended by Marvin Miller, the union's former leader, who is now a consultant to the union.

Meanwhile, the league presidents did not make an announcement about the regular-season schedule. They had said they would make the announcement Friday, but they apparently postponed it in the hope that a settlement could be reached.

Steinbrenner: Blackmailed?

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — An attempt to blackmail George Steinbrenner, the principal owner of the New York Yankees, has been made by an unemployed gambler involved in Steinbrenner's legal fight with outfielder Dave Winfield, according a report published Sunday.

Steinbrenner admitted paying $40,000 on Jan. 8 to Howard Spira, The New York Daily News reported. Spira, who once did public relations work for the David M. Winfield Foundation, gave Steinbrenner information to use in last year's countersuit against Winfield, which ended with the parties reaching an out-of-court settlement, although Steinbrenner said that was not the reason for the payoff.

The paper said Spira signed an agreement promising never to disclose the payoff but had threatened to make it public, along with their tape-recorded conversations, unless Steinbrenner gave him an additional $110,000.

Steinbrenner, in turn, accused Spira of "extortion in its purest form." Spira is under investigation by the FBI, the paper said.

The Game Day 'Great' England Fell

By Bob Donahue
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Scotland is the Five Nations champion. England, a 13-7 loser in Saturday's title match in Edinburgh, looked overconfident. Scottish rage was overwhelming.

The Scottish passion would have been anecdotal without skill. Before the big match, a prominent London commentator argued that no Scottish forward could earn a place in England's first team. He has perhaps changed his mind.

Finlay Calder and John Jeffrey outplayed England's flankers, Peter Winterbottom and Mick Skinner. In the second row, Damian Cronin and Chris Gray are not the lineout ball-winners that England's Wade Dooley and Paul Ackford can be, but their contribution in other phases is superior. Similarly, Scotland's front row was mobile and multitalented.

At fullback, England's Simon Hodgkinson ceases to be an asset when his goalkicking is off. Gavin Hastings, whose goalkicking has been off this winter, remains an all-round force for Scotland — as he showed, for instance, with the punt that Tony Stanger snatched for Scotland's try in the *first minute of the second half.*

English fans, believed to account for almost 10,000 of the 54,000 spectators at Murrayfield, were reported to be dazed by the upset. "Had this been a by-election, they would certainly have demanded a recount," a London writer joked. They were entitled to their shock.

England had cruised through the winter, beating Ireland, France and Wales by big scores. Scotland had strained to beat the same opposition. So what happened in Edinburgh, where two British Isles teams were going for a Five Nations grand slam in the first such clash in history?

The tournament's format leaves one team idle on each of five two-match Saturdays. (Exceptionally this year, the Ireland-

FIVE NATIONS RUGBY

Wales match was put off from March 17 to 24.) So three of the teams have at least a month off in mid-tournament. This year it was Wales, Ireland and England — and they all lost their next match. Did the long break take the edge off England's game?

Pre-match comment from the English camp indicated an over-methodical approach. In effect: We are polishing our own game, looking ahead to the World Cup next year; we aren't interested in details of likely Scottish tactics.

Will Carling, England's captain, will regret the confidence that led him to spurn penalty kicks from close up, when England's scrum had Scotland on the ropes in the second quarter. *Running the ball instead,* he sent his forwards on relatively placid raids against a Scottish stone wall.

Luck always enters in. Hodgkinson surprised everybody by missing penalty goals, while Scotland's Craig Chalmers kicked three. The ball bounced nicely to Stanger but awkwardly to England's Simon Halliday in almost identical conditions. The refereeing by New Zealand's David Bishop of what looked like repeated Scottish collapsing of the srum seemed lax.

Carling made no excuses at the post-match press conference: "The feeling in the dressing room is that the Scots prepared for us, went out and beat us. They did it fair and square. That's it."

A reasonable question beforehand, given England's high-flying record, was whether the Scots would believe in themselves. The answer came quickly.

The match began with two electric surges by compact Scottish forwards, as if to demonstrate that they had done their technical homework and were quicker than the bigger Englishmen. When English scrumhalf Richard Hill delayed his put-in at a scrum, Calder ran the penalty in a flash, with his fellow forwards immediately linking to drive a deep wedge and force a penalty. Chalmers made it 3-0.

Another candidate for image of the match was England's gem of a try in the 15th minute. Mike Teague made ground from a scrum, committing the Scottish back row. Carling spurted around Scott Hastings, drew Sean Lineen and Stanger and served Jeremy Guscott — who faked past Gavin Hastings and had nobody left to beat but Gary Armstrong.

By that time, Chalmers's second penalty goal had punished an exasperated English prop, Jeff Probyn, for dancing on Scotland's captain, David Sole, in the ruins of a typically messy scrum.

Scotland never trailed. Six points were the margin after the first 10 minutes and again for all of the last half-hour — when repeated English threats to even the score maintained suspense to the final second.

Midway in the second half, when the Hastings brothers combined in a rare but cheeky Scottish attack, the crowd started to sense victory. "That crowd was worth six points to us," Sole said. "I have never played before a crowd like that."

"It was our worst performance of the season and Scotland produced their best," said Roger Uttley, England's coach.

It was not enough — for lack of Scottish tries — to knock England out of second place in the unofficial world rankings. But Scotland is the European champion, and that must delight money-minded administrators in New Zealand, where the Scots tour after the end of their club season.

Rugby's Big Eight

Last 10 tests among the eight

	W	D	L	Tries
1. New Zealand	9	1	0	44
2. England	6	1	3	22
3. Scotland	6	1	3	17
4. Australia	4	1	5	25
5. France	4	0	6	19
6. Argentina	2	1	7	6
7. Ireland	1	0	9	9
8. Wales	1	0	9	7

SATURDAY'S RESULT

Scotland 13, England 7

First half: Two penalty goals by Scottish flyhalf Craig Chalmers. Try by English center Jeremy Guscott. Penalty goal by Chalmers.

Second half: Try by Scottish right wing Tony Stanger. Penalty goal by English fullback Simon Hodgkinson.

Next Test (March 24)

Ireland-Wales

SCOREBOARD

BASKETBALL

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	39	25	.609	—
Philadelphia	40	26	.606	—
Boston	37	26	.587	1½
Washington	24	41	.369	15½
New Jersey	15	48	.238	23½
Miami	15	51	.227	25

Central Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
x-Detroit	49	15	.766	—
Chicago	41	22	.651	7½
Milwaukee	35	29	.547	14
Atlanta	31	33	.484	18
Indiana	31	34	.477	18½
Cleveland	29	34	.460	19½
Orlando	16	48	.250	33

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Midwest Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
Utah	46	19	.708	—
San Antonio	42	21	.667	3
Dallas	34	28	.548	10½
Denver	34	30	.531	11½
Houston	31	33	.484	14½
Minnesota	17	46	.270	28
Charlotte	10	52	.161	34½

Pacific Division

	W	L	Pct	GB
L.A. Lakers	48	16	.750	—
Portland	46	18	.719	2
Phoenix	44	19	.698	3½
Seattle	32	31	.508	15½
Golden State	29	34	.460	18½
L.A. Clippers	26	38	.406	22
Sacramento	20	44	.313	28

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

New Jersey 30 28 22 29—118
Philadelphia 22 35 38 23—119
Conner 7-15 3-4 17, Haley 8-10 1-2 17; Barkley 8-11 8-11 25, Hawkins 8-15 9-9 25. Rebounds: New Jersey 46 (Bowie 9), Philadelphia 56 (Barkley 18). Assists: New Jersey 26 (Conner 9), Philadelphia 25 (Dawkins 9).

Boston 28 34 32 36—130
Orlando 34 36 32 25—127
Bird 19-33 7-8 46, McHale 11-15 7-8 30; Catledge 9-13 9-9 27, O.Smith 10-14 3-4 24. Rebounds: Boston 36 (Bird 8), Orlando 42 (Turner 9). Assists: Boston 36 (Bird 10), Orlando 38 (Skiles 16).

Atlanta 27 38 16 19 14—114
Indiana 21 26 27 19 12—104
Malone 8-19 11-16 27, Willis 7-14 3-4 17; Person 4-14 12-12 22, Smits 8-15 3-4 19. Rebounds: Atlanta 57 (Malone 11), Indiana 59 (Thompson, Schrempf 9). Assists: Atlanta 18 (Webb 5), Indiana 23 (Person, Fleming 9).

Detroit 28 24 30 22—104
Chicago 27 14 29 11—81
Edwards 9-13 3-4 21, Dumars 8-15 3-4 19; Pippen 6-10 2-2 14, Jordan 8-17 1-3 20. Rebounds: Detroit 41 (Rodman 8), Chicago 41 (Jordan 8). Assists: Detroit 26 (Johnson 10), Chicago 25 (Jordan 7).

Denver 26 21 27 23— 97
Dallas 24 30 28 20—104
W.Davis 11-18 1-1 24, Lever 9-22 5-6 23; Harper 10-15 6-7 26, Tarpley 10-21 5-5 25. Rebounds: Denver 50 (Carroll 17), Dallas 61 (Tarpley 18). Assists: Denver 19 (Adams 8), Dallas 23 (Harper 7).

Miami 31 24 25 23—103
Phoenix 39 31 36 23—129
Rice 9-15 0-0 18, Edwards 8-14 0-0 16; Chambers 15-23 6-7 36, K.Johnson 9-13 4-7 22. Rebounds: Miami 49 (Seikaly 9), Phoenix 63 (Lang 15). Assists: Miami 28 (Douglas 14), Phoenix 33 (K.Johnson 17).

Houston 24 23 27 21— 95
LA Clippers 42 28 27 29—118
Olajuwon 8-20 3-4 19, Johnson 7-15 0-0 14; C.Smith 10-18 6-8 26, Martin 7-13 6-7 20. Rebounds: Houston 59 (Olajuwon 12), Los Angeles 57 (Manning 9). Assists: Houston 23 (Floyd 6), Los Angeles 27 (Garland 10).

Charlotte 28 29 21 31—109
Portland 32 33 34 25—124
Bogues 10-13 0-0 20, R.Reid 7-12 3-5 18; Duckworth 10-17 4-7 24, Drexler 6-15 10-10 22. Rebounds: Charlotte 44 (J.R.Reid 7), Portland 55 (B.Williams, Duckworth 9). Assists: Charlotte 24 (Bogues 7), Portland 21 (Porter 6).

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Milwaukee 29 33 36 25—123
New York 26 23 32 30—111
Lohaus 10-24 2-4 23, Krystkowiak 7-13 4-4 18; Ewing 14-24 9-11 37, G.Wilkins 5-17 6-8 16. Rebounds: Milwaukee 53 (Lohaus 14), New York 47 (Ewing 15). Assists: Milwaukee 34 (Humphries 9), New York 32 (Jackson 9).

Atlanta 37 28 29 35—119
Washington 19 24 26 23— 92
Smith 9-12 4-4 22, Wilkins 7-12 3-4 17; J.Malone 7-20 5-7 19, Eackles 7-13 4-5 18. Rebounds: Atlanta 51 (M.Malone 12), Washington 56 (Roth 13). Assists: Atlanta 28 (Webb 7), Washington 20 (Malone 5).

Indiana 32 18 26 26—102
Cleveland 37 28 28 25—118
Miller 9-21 10-10 30, Fleming 7-10 1-1 16; Price 8-13 7-7 26, Ehlo 9-13 2-3 22. Rebounds: Indiana 53 (Thompson, Smits 9), Cleveland 53 (Nance 11). Assists: Indiana 21 (Green 6), Cleveland 24 (Price 7).

LA Lakers 35 21 19 26—101
Minnesota 29 26 20 24— 99
Johnson 9-19 16-19 37, Worthy 11-19 2-2 24; Murphy 8-13 7-8 24, Campbell 9-21 6-7 24. Rebounds: Los Angeles 46 (Thompson 8), Minnesota 53 (Campbell 11). Assists: Los Angeles 23 (Johnson 13), Minnesota 23 (Richardson 14).

Philadelphia 25 25 22 37—109
Chicago 25 28 26 25—114
Anderson 11-17 7-8 30, Barkley 8-17 10-15 26; Jordan 13-21 3-4 32, Pippen 9-17 2-4 21. Rebounds: Philadelphia 47 (Gminski 9), Chicago 41 (Grant, Jordan 8). Assists: Philadelphia 23 (Dawkins 11), Chicago 30 (Jordan 10).

Miami 18 19 28 33— 98
San Antonio 27 17 34 33—111
Seikaly 9-14 4-11 22, Sundvold 7-13 0-0 18; Cummings 10-26 8-8 28, Elliott 7-12 4-5 18. Rebounds: Miami 62 (Seikaly 12), San Antonio 61 (Cummings 12). Assists: Miami 28 (Douglas 8), San Antonio 26 (Strickland, Anderson 9).

Utah 25 19 26 28 11—109
Sacramento 17 32 39 19 24—122
Stockton 14-22 6-9 34, Malone 10-23 15-17 35; Carr 10-16 9-11 29, Tisdale 12-18 2-3 26. Rebounds: Utah 44 (Malone 8), Sacramento 45 (McCray 12). Assists: Utah 25 (Stockton 16), Sacramento 34 (Ainge 12).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Rangers	33	28	12	78	248	242
New Jersey	32	32	8	72	263	265
Pittsburgh	32	36	5	69	299	334
Washington	31	36	5	67	263	258
NY Islanders	29	35	9	67	259	266
Philadelphia	27	36	9	63	263	265

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Boston	43	24	7	93	265	215
x-Buffalo	39	26	8	86	256	226
x-Montreal	38	26	9	85	262	214
x-Hartford	33	32	7	73	248	251
Quebec	12	53	7	31	220	364

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-St. Louis	36	29	9	81	276	244
Chicago	36	31	6	78	289	273
Toronto	36	34	3	75	311	328
Minnesota	31	37	4	66	250	263
Detroit	27	34	12	66	267	294

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
x-Calgary	38	21	14	90	317	243
x-Edmonton	35	26	13	83	291	260
x-Winnipeg	35	29	9	79	280	269
x-Los Angeles	32	34	6	70	309	302
Vancouver	23	39	12	58	225	285

x-clinched playoff berth

FRIDAY'S RESULTS

Toronto 1 1 2—4
Buffalo 2 0 1—3
Damphousse 3 (30), Francescheiti (21); Andreychuk (34), Corkum (1), Valve (27). Shots on goal: Toronto (on Puppa) 11-7-8—26; Buffalo (on Reese) 11-15-10—36.

SATURDAY'S RESULTS

Los Angeles 0 1 4—5
Boston 2 1 1—4
Tonelli (30), Robitaille (47), Granato 2 (12), Gretzky (40); Hawgood (11), Carpenter (25), Bourque 2 (18). Shots on goal: Los Angeles (on Lemelin) 6-6-6—18; Boston (on Scott) 15-10-8—33.

Minnesota 1 3 3—6
Pittsburgh 0 0 2—2
McRae (6), Modano 3 (29), Bellows (46), Gagner (35); Pederson (5), Cullen (31). Shots on goal: Minnesota (on Chevrier) 10-9-8—27; Pittsburgh (on Casey) 3-13-13—29.

N.Y. Rangers 1 1 1—3
N.Y. Islanders 1 3 2—6
Turcotte (30), K.King (5), Gartner (39); Wood (24), LaFontaine (49), Flatley (16), Sutter 3 (28). Shots on goal: N.Y. Rangers (on Fitzpatrick) 11-9-8—28; N.Y. Islanders (on Vanbiesbrouck) 12-15-12—39.

Vancouver 0 1 2—3
Washington 0 0 1—1
Sandlak (14), Linden (21), Bozak (12); Hatcher (13). Shots on goal: Vancouver (on Liut) 10-11-10—31; Washington (on McLean) 8-12-9—29.

Philadelphia 1 2 0—3
Quebec 1 2 3—6
Eklund (21), Baron (1), Latal (6); Vermette (1), Doyon (2), Loiselle (11), Jarvi (7), Sakic 2 (32). Shots on goal: Philadelphia (on Mylnikov) 13-11-7—31; Quebec (on Peeters) 15-7-12—34.

New Jersey 0 2 2—4
Edmonton 0 1 0—1
Stastny (27), Shanahan 2 (27), MacLean (37); Klima (26). Shots on goal: New Jersey (on Ranford) 9-7-8—24; Edmonton (on Terreri) 4-11-3—18.

Hartford 0 3 0—3
Calgary 1 2 2—5
Evason (16), Verbeek 2 (40); Babych (6), Gilmour (23), Mullen (33), Otto (13), MacInnis (25), Ranheim (25). Shots on goal: Hartford (on Wamsley) 7-9-4—20; Calgary (on Sidorkiewicz) 10-12-15—37.

Chicago 0 0 2 0—2
Montreal 0 2 0 1—3
Lemieux (13), Cassidy (1); Dalgneault (2), Courtnall (24), Richer (45). Shots on goal: Chicago (on Roy) 5-13-17-1—36; Montreal (on Cloutier) 16-14-3-4—37.

Winnipeg 2 1 1 1—5
Toronto 0 2 2 0—4
Evans (10), MacDermid (11), McLlwain (24), Elynuik (28), Taglianetti (2); Marois (34), Damphousse (31), Marois (35), Hannan (5). Shots on goal: Winnipeg (on Bester) 14-6-13-5—38; Toronto (on Essensa) 15-14-12-0—41.

Detroit 0 2 1 1—4
St. Louis 2 1 0 0—3
Habscheid (13), Yzerman (57), Shank (10); Kocur (15), Hull (68), Momesso (23), Zezel (23). Shots on goal: Detroit (on Riendeau) 8-12-12-1—33; St. Louis (on Cheveldae) 14-14-9-0—37.

SOCCER

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION

Ascoli 2, Fiorentina 1
Bari 2, Atalanta 0
Cesena 1, Genoa 1
Cremonese 1, Lecce 1
Verona 3, Bologna 2
Juventus 1, Udinese 1
Lazio 0, AS Roma 1
AC Milan 1, Inter Milan 3
Sampdoria 2, Napoli 1

Standings: AC Milan 42pts; Napoli 41; Juventus, Sampdoria, Inter Milan 38; AS Roma 34; Atalanta 32; Bologna 30; Bari 27; Lazio 26; Genoa, Lecce 24; Fiorentina, Cesena, Udinese, Verona 22; Cremonese 21; Ascoli 19.

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION

Fortuna Sittard 1, NEC Nijmegen 1
Haarlem 0, Willem II Tilburg 2
PSV Eindhoven 1, FC Twente Enschede 1
FC Utrecht 0, Ajax 0
Feyenoord 2, Roda JC Kerkrade 2
Groningen 0, BVV Den Bosch 0
Vitesse Arnhem 2, MVV Maastricht 1
Waalwijk RKC 3, Sparta Rotterdam 0
Volendam 0, FC Den Haag 2

Standings: PSV Eindhoven 36pts; Ajax 34; Roda JC Kerkrade 33; Vitesse Arnhem 32, FC Twente Enschede 32; Fortuna Sittard 31; Groningen 29, Volendam 29, Waalwijk RKC 29; Den Haag 25; Feyenoord 22, Sparta Rotterdam 22, MVV Maastricht 22; FC Utrecht 22; NEC Nijmegen 19; BVV Den Bosch 18; Willem II Tilburg 17; Haarlem 11.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION

Bordeaux 6, Monaco 0
Auxerre 2, St.Etienne 1
Lyon 4, Brest 0
Nantes 1, Lille 0
Toulouse 0, Sochaux 0
Nice 2, Racing Paris 0
Metz 1, Montpellier 0
Paris St.Germain 5, Cannes 1
Mulhouse 0, Caen 0
Marseille 3, Toulon 0

Standings: Bordeaux 42; Marseille 41; Monaco 35; Sochaux 33; Lyon 32; Paris St. Germain 31; Nantes 30; Toulouse 29; Caen 28; Auxerre, Metz, St.Etienne, Brest 27; Lille, Cannes, Toulon 25; Montpellier, Racing Paris 24; Mulhouse, Nice 23.

WEST GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

FC St Pauli 2, SV Waldhof Mannheim 1
Werder Bremen 4, FC Cologne 0
Bayer Leverkusen 1, SV Hamburg 0
Borussia Dortmund 2, Karlsruhe SC 0
FC Nuremberg 2, Homburg 0
Fortuna Duesseldorf 0, Borussia M. 1
Bayer Uerdingen 4, VfB Stuttgart 1
FC Kaiserslautern 2, VfL Bochum 1
Bayern Munich 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 0

Standings: Bayern Munich 36; Eintracht Frankfurt, Bayer Leverkusen, FC Cologne 32; VfB Stuttgart 29; Borussia Dortmund 27; Werder Bremen, St Pauli 25; SV Waldhof Mannheim 24; FC Nuremberg, Bayer Uerdingen, Karlsruhe 23; Bochum 22, Hamburg 21; Borussia 20; Fortuna Dusseldorf, Kaiserslautern 19; Homburg 14.

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 0, Chelsea 1
Charlton 1, Nottingham Forest 1
Coventry 1, Sheffield Wednesday 4
Derby 0, Aston Villa 1
Everton 4, Crystal Palace 0
Luton 1, Manchester City 1
Norwich 1, Millwall 1
Queen's Park Rangers 3, Tottenham 1
Wimbledon 3, Southampton 3
Manchester United 1, Liverpool 2

Standings: Aston Villa 58; Liverpool 56; Arsenal 47; Chelsea 46; Nottingham Forest, Coventry 44; Southampton 43; Everton, Tottenham 42; Norwich 41; Wimbledon, Queen's Park Rangers 39; Derby 38; Sheffield Wednesday 36; Crystal Palace 33; Manchester United 32; Luton, Manchester City 30; Millwall 25; Charlton 24.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION

Malaga 0, Real Valladolid 1
Athletic Bilbao 1, Real Madrid 1
Celta de Vigo 0, Rayo Vallecano 0
Logrones 1, Barcelona 2
Atletico Madrid 2, Mallorca 0
Sporting Gijon 0, Castellon 0
Valencia 3, Oviedo 0
Cadiz 0, Osasuna 0
Sevilla 4, Zaragoza 0
Tenerife 2, Real Sociedad 2

Standings: Real Madrid 49; Barcelona, Atletico Madrid, Valencia 40; Sevilla 36; Real Sociedad 36; Osasuna 34; Oviedo 32; Mallorca, Athletic Bilbao 31; Logrones 30; Zaragoza 29; Castellon 26; Sporting Gijon 25; Tenerife 23; Valladolid 21; Malaga, Cadiz 20; Celta Vigo 18; Vallecano 15.

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

TEXAS—Agreed to terms with Kevin Brown, pitcher, on one-year contract.

National League

ATLANTA—Traded Jeff Wetherby and Miguel Sabino, outfielders, to Cleveland for Tommy Hinzo, second baseman.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

ATLANTA—Activated Doc Rivers, guard, from injured list. Waived Mike Williams, forward. Signed Duane Ferrell, forward, for remainder of season.

MILWAUKEE—Activated Larry Krystkowiak, forward, from injured list. Put Jack Sikma, center, on injured list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA—Signed John Adlelo and Jason Kuipers, centers, and Greg Harris, wide receiver.

GREEN BAY—Signed Donnie Dee and Mark Keel, tight ends; Dale Hatcher, punter; Willie Fears, defensive lineman; and Paul Frazier, running back.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Gene Cullinane, center.

HOCKEY

International Hockey League

DETROIT—Recalled Glenn Merkosky, forward, from Adirondack, American Hockey League.

FLINT SPIRITS—Loaned Jason LaFreniere, center, to Phoenix Roadrunners.

MONTREAL—Sent Lyle Odelin, defenseman, to Sherbrooke, AHL.

N.Y. RANGERS—Called up Todd Charlesworth, defenseman, from Flint, International Hockey League.

COLLEGE

COLUMBIA—Wally Halas, men's basketball coach, resigned.

HOUSTON—Said that Andre Ware, quarterback, will pass up his senior season of eligibility to enter the NFL draft.

CYCLING

Placings in Saturday's Milan-to-San Remo road cycling classic, the opening event of the 1990 World Cup:

1. Gianni Bugno, Italy, 6 hours 25 minutes and 6 seconds; 2. Rolf Golz, W Germany, at 4secs; 3. Gilles Delion, France, 23; 4. Moreno Argentin, Italy, 31; 5. Maurizio Fondriest, Italy, 31; 6. Jean-Claude Colotti, France, 31; 7. Jesper Skibby, Denmark, 1:02; 8. Adriano Baffi, Italy, 1:02; 9. Johan Museeuw, Belgium, 1:02; 10. Williams Dazzani, Italy, 1:02.

World Cup Standings

1. Gianni Bugno 25 pts; 2. Rolf Golz 22; 3. Gilles Delion 20; 4. Moreno Argentin 18; 5. Maurizio Fondriest 16; 6. Jean-Claude Colotti 15; 7. Jesper Skibby 14; 8. Adriano Baffi 13; 9. Johan Museeuw 12; 10. Williams Dazzani 11.

GOLF

Top finishers in the Tenerife Open Golf Tournament, which ended Sunday on the par-72 Amarilla course in San Miguel, Canary Islands:

Vicente Fernandez, Argentina,	67-74-72-69—282
Mark Mouland, U.K.,	70-73-71-68—282
(Fernandez won playoff at third extra hole.)	
Christy O'Connor Jr, Ireland,	74-71-66-73—284
Tony Charnley, U.K.,	71-74-66-73—284
Emmanuel Dussart, France,	71-74-69-70—284
Miguel Jimenez, Spain,	68-72-75-70—285
Manuel Pinero, Spain,	68-73-73-72—286
Grant Turner, U.K.,	70-76-69-71—286
Bradley Hughes, Australia,	71-71-74-70—286

SKIING

World Cup

In Are, Sweden
Saturday

MEN'S DOWNHILL

1. Atle Skaardal, Norway, 1:16.08; 2. Helmut Hoeflehner, Austria, 1:16.18; 3. Felix Belczyk, Canada, 1:16.49; 4. Danilo Sbardellotto, Italy, 1:16.58; 5. Daniel Mahrer, Switzerland, 1:16.59; 6. A.J. Kitt, U.S., 1:16.64; 7. William Besse, Switzerland, 1:16.65; 8. Rob Boyd, Canada, 1:16.76; 9. Niklas Henning, Sweden, 1:16.78; 10. Markus Wasmeier, West Germany, 1:16.89.

FINAL MEN'S DOWNHILL STANDINGS

1. Hoeflehner 166; 2. Skaardal 120; 3. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 105; 4. Mahrer and Besse 88; 6. Christian Ghedina, Italy, 87; 7. Franz Heinzer, Switzerland, 84; 8. Belczyk 49; 9. Roman Rupp, Austria, 38; 10. Bernhard Fahner, Switzerland, 35

FINAL OVERALL STANDINGS

1. Zurbriggen, 357 points; 2. Ole Christian Furuseth, Norway, 234; 3. Gunther Mader, Austria, 213; 4. Armin Bittner, West Germany, 193; 5. Hoeflehner, 174; 6. Skaardal, 167; 7. Hubert Strolz, Austria, 155; 8. Lars-Borje Eriksson, Sweden, 121; 9. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 116; 10. Rudolf Nierlich, Austria, 116.

Sunday

WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Vreni Schneider, Switzerland, 1:10.20; 2. Patricia Chauvet, France, 1:10.70; 3. Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1:10.87; 4. Karin Buder, Austria, 1:10.94; 5. Ida Ladstatter, Austria, 1:11.00; 6. Christine von Grunigen, Switz, 1:11.17; 7. Diann Roffe, U.S., 1:11.24; 8. Kristina Andersson, Sweden, 1:11.36; 9. Camilla Nilsson, Sweden, 1:11.74; 10. Gabriela Zingre, Switzerland, and Katlusa Pusnik, Yugoslavia, 1:11.87.

FINAL SLALOM STANDINGS

1. Schneider 125; 2. Claudia Strobl, Austria, 108; 3. Ida Ladstaetter, Austria, 98; 4. Karin Buder, Austria, 94; 5. Anita Wachter, Austria, 89; 6. Monika Maierhofer, Austria, 71; 7. Christine con Gruenigen, Switzerland, 61; 8. Chauvet, 59; 9. Andersson, 58; 10. Veronica Sarec, Yugoslavia, and Petra Kronberger, Austria 56.

FINAL DOWNHILL STANDINGS

1. Katrin Gutensohn-Knopf, W.Germany, 110; 2. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 106; 3. Michaela Gerg, W.Germany, and Michela Figini, Switzerland, 105; 5. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 99;

FINAL WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Petra Kronberger, Austria, 341 pts; 2. Wachter 300; 3. Gerg 270; 4. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 227; 5. Carole Merle, France, 202; 6. Schneider 198; 7. Mateja Svet, Yugoslavia, 140; 8. Figini 134; 9. Sigrid Wolf, Austria, 133; 10. Roffe, 130.

CRICKET

New Zealand vs Australia
Day 4 of Test in Wellington, New Zealand
1st Innings: Australia 110 (all out);
New Zealand 202 (all out).
2nd Innings: Australia 269 (all out);
New Zealand 4-0.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"MR. WILSON SAYS I'M GIVING VITAMINS A BAD NAME."

PEANUTS

ANDY CAPP

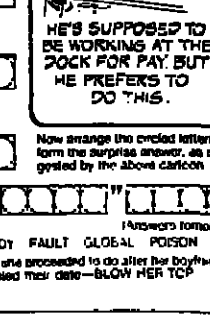
BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

MICER
ORFEC
PREDIM
NAILET



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: " " (Answers tomorrow)

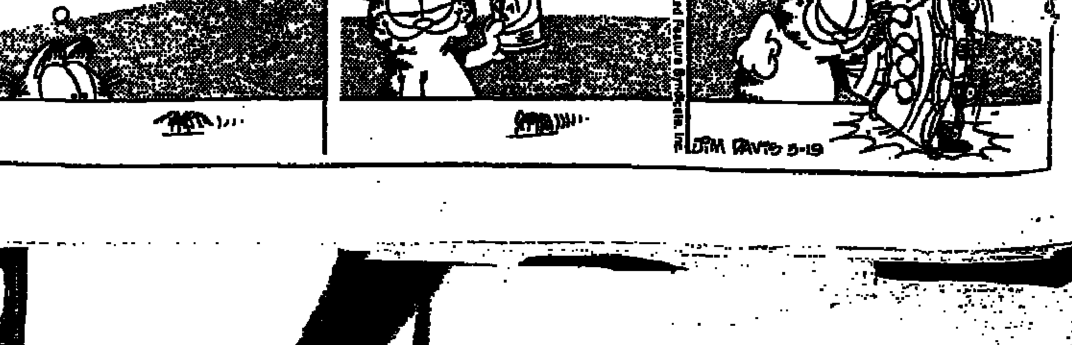
Saturday's Jumbles: DOWDY FAULT GLOBAL POISON
Answer: What she proceeded to do after her boyfriend canceled their date—BLOW HER TOP

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD



INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS
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هكذا من الاصل

MONDAY SPORTS

No. 6 Syracuse Escapes Fate of No. 5 Kansas and No. 1 Oklahoma

Orangemen Stop Virginia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Derrick Coleman stopped a furious Virginia rally with a game-saving block on the final play as No. 6 Syracuse beat the Cavaliers, 63-61, on Sunday in Richmond, Virginia.

It looked like the Orangemen were heading for an easy victory after they scored the first nine points, held Virginia without a field goal for the first six minutes and took a 41-29 halftime lead.

Trailing 54-39 with 12:23 left, the Cavaliers went on a 17-5 run that included two three-pointers by Bryant Stith, who capped the spurt with a jumper that pulled Virginia to 59-56 with 1:40 left.

Billy Owens, who scored 16 points, hit a bank shot that gave Syracuse a 61-56 lead with 54 seconds left. After Stith scored again on a drive, Coleman opened the margin to five with two foul shots.

Stith then hit a three-pointer,

SOUTHEAST

Owens missed the front end of a one-and-one, and Virginia came down the court for a final shot. As Stith tried to score underneath, Coleman swatted the ball away.

No. 9 Georgia Tech 94, No. 19 LSU 91: On Saturday in Knoxville, Tennessee, freshman Kenny Anderson made the go-ahead jumper with 1:37 left.

The Yellow Jackets (26-6) trailed by 17 points early in the game.

LSU, which blocked a tournament record eight shots in the first half, scored 15 straight points en route to a 22-5 lead as Georgia Tech missed 10 of its first 11 shots.

With Georgia Tech trailing 91-90, Anderson drove across the lane and made a leaning jump shot over two defenders to put the Yellow Jackets in front.

Maurice Williamson, who had given LSU the lead on a layup 11 seconds before Anderson's basket, then missed a driving layup.

Dennis Scott, who led Tech with 30 points, was fouled on the scramble for the rebound and made two free throws with seven seconds left to put Tech ahead, 94-91.

No. 4 Michigan St. 62, UC Santa Barbara 58: Steve Smith sparked a 15-2 second-half run with three consecutive baskets as the Spartans won their 12th straight.

Santa Barbara (21-9) held a 7-2 lead, but soon found itself stymied by Michigan State's pressure defense. The Gauchos committed 14 turnovers and shot only 33 percent from the floor.

After having their lead cut to 26-25 on a basket by Santa Barbara's Carrick DeHart with 16:41 to play, the Spartans outscored the Gauchos, 15-2, over the next 8:06.

Dwayne Stephens began the run with two free throws. Smith then took command, scoring on two short jumpers and getting a basket on a goaltending call. Smith, who finished with 21 points, then helped provide the Spartans with to a 37-25 lead when he hit Stephens with a pass and the Michigan State forward converted a three-point play.

Santa Barbara made a belated run in the final minutes behind the shooting of DeHart, who led the Gauchos with 23 points.

□

On Friday, in Richmond, Stephen Thompson scored 19 points, six during a decisive 14-0 second-half run, as Syracuse powered past Coppin State, 70-48. Coleman contributed 14 points and 12 rebounds. John Crotty scored 28 points and his three-point play sparked a decisive second-half run that carried Virginia past Notre Dame, 75-67. *(AP, UPI)*

AP

Jackson: 'I feel it is time.'

LSU's Jackson To Enter NBA

The Associated Press

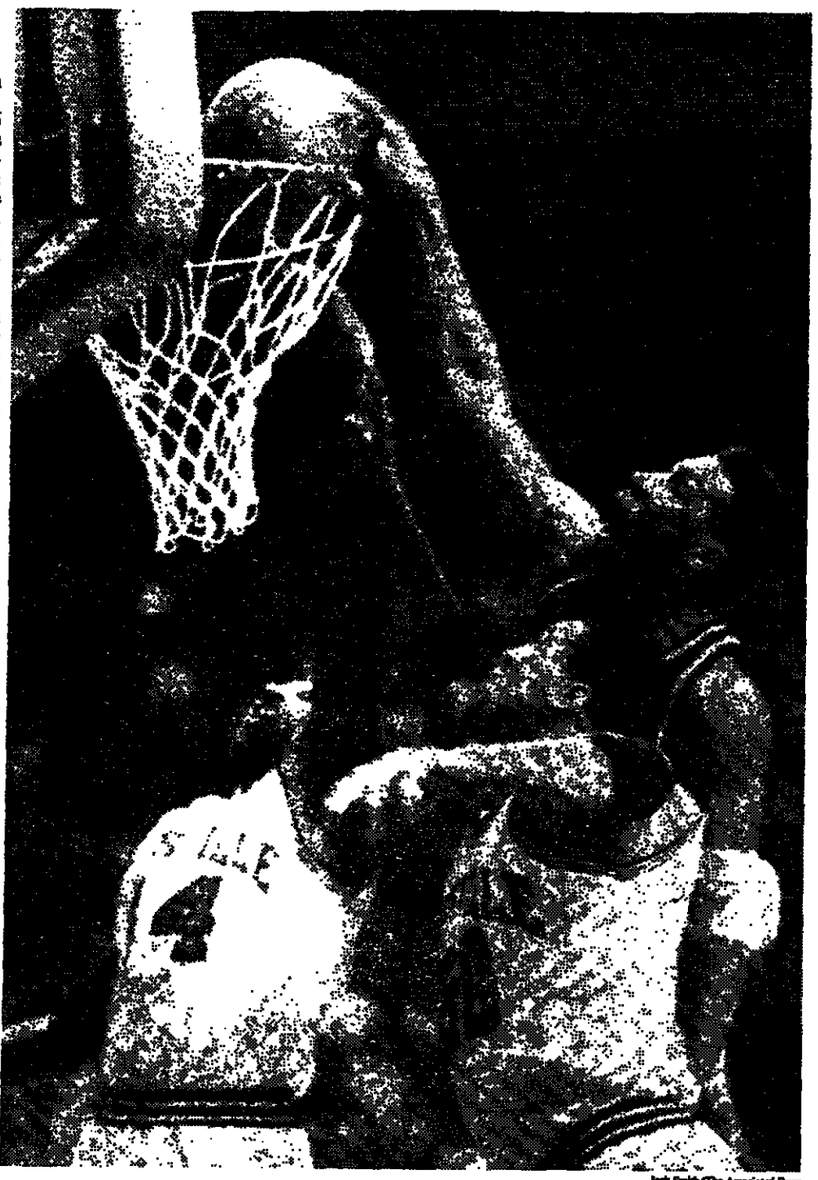
KNOXVILLE, Tennessee — Chris Jackson, the all-America Louisiana State sophomore, had a disappointing performance Saturday, then announced that he would enter the National Basketball Association draft.

"There has been speculation about my entering the NBA draft," he said. "I will enter the 1990 draft. I feel it is time for me to move on." Jackson, who also was an all-American as a freshman, is a high-scoring guard known for his extensive range and quickness.

He said he had reached his decision within recent weeks, but was not prepared to announce it until LSU finished playing in the NCAA tournament. Jackson scored only 13 points and fouled out as the 19th-ranked Tigers were eliminated, 94-91, by Georgia Tech.

Jackson, who led the Southeastern Conference in scoring this season with a 28.7-point average after averaging 30.2 points his freshman year, said he informed his teammates of his decision several days ago.

"It was hard to tell the guys because I feel so much for the guys and the coaches," he said. "My college career has turned out better than I expected and I just figured now was the time."



Jack Smith/The Associated Press

Paris McCurdy slammed home his point against Louisville: Ball State was en route to a second upset.

Ball St. Hangs On to Oust No. 16 Louisville

The Associated Press

Ball State raced to a 17-point lead, then survived a last-second shot to upset No. 16 Louisville, 62-60, on Saturday in Salt Lake City.

Louisville's Everick Sullivan had a chance to win it at the buzzer, but missed with a three-pointer.

Chandler Thompson's basket gave Ball State a 46-29 lead early in the second half, but Louisville rallied, with 14 straight points, to 46-43 with 8:06 left. Ball State built its lead to 52-43 on a steal and a three-point play by Thompson before Louisville again rallied and made it 62-60 on two free throws by Felton Spencer with 1:16 left.

Louisville stole the ball and called time with 29 seconds left. Spencer then missed a short jumper, and Thompson was fouled after grabbing the rebound.

But he missed the first of his one-and-one free throws with seven seconds left, Louisville got the rebound and came down the court for Sullivan's final shot.

WEST

No. 2 UNLV 76, Ohio State 65: Larry Johnson had 23 points and 16 rebounds and UNLV held Ohio State without a basket for more than nine minutes in the second half.

Ohio State missed 15 straight shots and had six turnovers as UNLV went on a 14-1 run and opened a 57-44 lead with 9:46 left.

The Buckeyes closed to five with 2:05 left, but Greg Anthony sank the game's first three-pointer as the shot clock expired and UNLV scored the next seven points.

□

No. 21 Loyola Marymount sprinted past No. 24 New Mexico State, 111-92, on Friday in Long Beach, California, as Bo Kimble scored 45 points.

Robert Horry made his first six three-point shots and scored 27 points as No. 23 **Alabama** routed Colorado State, 71-54. No. 14 **Arizona** trailed by 32-27 at halftime against South Florida before Brian Williams sparked it to a 79-67 victory with a career-high 28 points.

No. 13 Michigan, the defending national champion, survived a first-round scare, scoring the final six points to beat Illinois State, 76-70.

UCLA Knocks Out Jayhawks — and Big 8

The Associated Press

Freshman Tracy Murray hit two free throws with nine seconds left as UCLA beat No. 5 Kansas, 71-70, on Sunday in Atlanta, knocking the powerful Big Eight out of the NCAA tournament and sending the Bruins to the final 16 for the first time in 10 years.

The Bruins (22-10) improved their perfect record against Kansas to 8-0, while the Jayhawks (30-5) ended any hopes of a national champion from the Big Eight. No. 1 Oklahoma lost to North Carolina in the second round, and No. 11 Missouri was upset by Northern Iowa and Kansas State lost to Xavier of Ohio in first-round games.

The last time the Bruins went to the final 16, they lost to Louisville in the national championship game.

The Jayhawks led 68-64 with 2:02 left after Kevin Pritchard hit a 14-footer. But Gerald Madkins hit UCLA's only three-point shot of the day with 1:25 remaining to cut the lead to 68-67.

Pritchard failed on a free throw with 1:10 to go and then turned the ball over after a UCLA turnover with 52 seconds to play.

Trevor Wilson gave UCLA a 69-68 lead on a layup with 40 seconds left and Pritchard regained the lead for Kansas on two free throws with 28.9 seconds left.

After Murray's two free throws, which followed two timeouts by Kansas, Rick Calloway missed from the left corner and the game ended with a scramble for the lose ball.

No. 15 Duke 76, St. John's 72: Robert Brickey put in a rebound with 32 seconds left to break a tie and made two free throws with nine seconds left to give the Blue Devils the victory.

Brickey, who led Duke (26-8) with 22 points, helped them rally from a nine-point second-half deficit. He rebounded a missed shot by Alaa Abdelnaby and put the ball in to break a tie at 72.

After Boo Harvey of St. John's

EAST

missed a shot with 15 seconds left, Brickey was fouled and added the clinching points.

Duke, the region's third seed, fell behind, 51-42, early in the second half after a 19-6 run by St. John's (24-10) during which Harvey scored seven points.

Duke, however, came back from a 68-61 deficit with 6:35 left as Malik Sealy scored the Redmen's last points from the field and the Blue Devils outscored their opponents by 15-4 the rest of the way.

Duke gained its first tie at 70 with 3:39 left on a short jumper by Phil Henderson and went ahead 49 seconds later on another Henderson jumper. Harvey then tied it at 72 with two free throws with 1:06 left.

No. 17 Clemson 79, No. 12 La Salle 75: Clemson, behind Dale Davis's 26 points and 17 rebounds, overcame a 19-point deficit and snapped La Salle's 22-game winning streak, the nation's longest, on Saturday in Hartford, Connecticut.

Lionel Simmons had 28 points for La Salle, but Davis helped hold him scoreless as Clemson took control. Simmons's three-point basket with 12:36 left put the Explorers ahead, 55-44, but he did not score again until 1:22 remained as Davis continually denied him the ball inside.

Simmons ended his college career with 3,217 points, 32 short of the NCAA's second-highest total, by Portland State's Freeman Williams.

Clemson used its superior strength and size to rally. Davis and Elden Campbell dominated the inside and Sean Tyson added 17 points and 11 rebounds.

No. 3 Connecticut 74, California 54: Connecticut, the region's top seed, rattled California and revved up the home-state crowd with a press that produced an early 17-0 run and 16 steals overall.

The Golden Bears never had a chance. The Connecticut press, which led to 19 steals and a 21-1 run in a first-round victory over Boston University, made it seem like it was eight men against five.

Connecticut was playing 28 miles (45 kilometers) from its home court.

"Being at home is a tremendous advantage," said Lou Campanelli, the California coach. "Whether the press would be as effective on a neutral floor in a neutral setting is another thing."

□

On Friday in Atlanta, Calloway made his first eight shots and scored 22 points as fifth-ranked Kansas beat Robert Morris, 79-71, in a first-round game. It was the first tournament appearance for the Jayhawks since they won the NCAA title two years ago.

UCLA, leading only 58-54 with 1:55 left, used a 10-0 run to pull away for a 68-56 victory over Alabama-Birmingham in another first-round matchup.

Texas Edges Purdue on Late Free Throws

The Associated Press

Travis Mays's two free throws with seven seconds left and a blocked shot by Guillermo Myers as time ran out lifted Texas to a 73-72 victory over No. 10 Purdue on Sunday in Indianapolis.

Mays grabbed his own missed shot and was fouled by Jimmy Oliveras as he went back up. Tony Jones, who missed a three-point attempt with 25 seconds left, then drove down the lane to find Myers, who swatted away Jones's jumper.

The Longhorns (23-8), who trailed 56-47 with 12 minutes in the game, capitalized on missed free throws and turnovers.

The Boilermakers (22-8) missed the front end of three straight one-and-one opportunities while the Longhorns inched back. A jumper by Joey Wright, who led the Longhorns with 20 points, gave Texas its first lead of the second half at 69-68. The teams exchanged leads three times before Mays, who had 16 points, made his free throws.

Lance Blanks scored 19 points for the winners before fouling out with 1:47 remaining.

North Carolina 79, No. 1 Oklahoma 77: Rick Fox hit a short bank shot with one second left, giving the Tar Heels the upset on Saturday in Austin, Texas, and putting them in the tournament's final 16 for the 10th straight season.

Oklahoma (27-5) took a 77-76 lead on William Davis's three-point play with 39 seconds left. King Rice's foul shot tied it with 10

MIDWEST

seconds to go. But he missed his second free throw, and the ball glanced off Oklahoma's Jackie Jones and went out of bounds with eight seconds remaining.

After North Carolina (21-12) called a timeout, Fox took a pass from Hubert Davis on the right wing, drove past Smokey McCovery and Jones and laid the shot off the backboard. The clock ran out before Oklahoma could do anything.

Fox, who scored 23 points, made his fifth three-point shot of the game to put North Carolina ahead, 76-74, with 55 seconds to play.

The Tar Heels led, 40-38, at halftime, but fell behind by three points after Oklahoma shucked its zone and used man-to-man defense. Resulting runs of 7-0 and 6-0 put the Sooners ahead, 53-50.

North Carolina responded with consecutive jump shots from Kevin Madden and Fox to take the lead, 54-53. It was stretched to 64-57 with 8:26 left on a jumper by Pete Chilcutt.

Consecutive three-pointers by McCovery brought Oklahoma to 66-65 with 5½ minutes left, and a three-pointer by Jones cut North Carolina's lead to 73-72.

No. 7 Arkansas 86, Dayton 84: Todd Day's follow-up shot off his own miss with four seconds left gave the Razorbacks the victory.

Dayton's inbounds pass with two seconds left was deflected by Lenzie Howell and time expired.

□

On Friday in Indianapolis, No. 25 **Xavier** got 29 points from Tyrone Hill and made 37 of 43 free throws in an 87-79 victory over Kansas State.

Free throws also were the key for Texas, which got a career-high 44 points from Mays, the Southwest Conference career scoring leader, who tied NCAA tournament records with 23 free throws made and 27 attempted in a 100-88 victory over Georgia.

No. 10 **Purdue** beat Northeast Louisiana, 75-63, as Stephen Scheffler had 23 points and became the NCAA career leader in field-goal percentage at 69.4 percent.

SIDELINES

Schneider Wins Last Slalom and Title

ARE, Sweden (AP) — Vreni Schneider of Switzerland captured the women's World Cup slalom title Sunday by winning the last alpine ski race of the season although she was only 11th after the first run.

Claudia Strobl, who had an eight-point lead on Schneider, fell less than seven seconds into the second run and was disqualified; Austrian teammate Petra Kronberger, second to Strobl after the first run, was disqualified after missing a gate.

Saturday, the last women's downhill was canceled because of poor skiing conditions, making Kronberger the overall champion and Karlin Gutensohn-Knopf of West Germany the downhill titlist. Atle Skaardal of Norway edged Helmut Höflehner of Anstria to win the men's race, although it was halted by fog with 22 skiers still waiting to compete. *(See Scoreboard)*

Chavez Stops Taylor on Late Decision

LAS VEGAS (Reuters) — Julio Cesar Chavez of Mexico overcame a relentless attack by Meldrick Taylor of the United States to retain his World Boxing Council super lightweight title with considerable controversy when the referee stopped the bout two seconds from the end.

Chavez, 27, who was behind on two of the three scorecards, raised his record to 69-0 when he dropped Taylor with a flurry of punches with less than 10 seconds left in the 12th round. Taylor was up at about the count of seven, but the referee, Richard Steele, said Taylor had not responded when asked if he was all right. Taylor, 23, fell to 24-1-1.

U.K. World Cup Security Plan Cited

LONDON (AP) — The British government has ordered its biggest security operation ever for a sports event to try to prevent hooliganism by its soccer fans at the World Cup in Italy in June, the Sunday Telegraph newspaper reported Sunday.

The paper quoted unidentified government sources as saying that the program would include the use of British policemen as "spotters" to try to identify known soccer thugs for their Italian counterparts.

For the Record

Vicente Fernandez of Argentina beat Mark Mouland of Britain on the third hole of a sudden-death playoff Sunday to win the Tenerife Open on Sunday to record his first European golf-tour victory since 1979.

Sergei Bubka of the Soviet Union broke his indoor world record in the pole vault on Saturday, vaulting 6.05 meters (19 feet, 10¼ inches) at an international meet in his hometown of Donetsk. He set the previous record of 6.03 meters last year. *(AP)*

Kerry Saxby of Australia took more than seven seconds off her world record in the 3,000-meter walk, finishing in 12 minutes, 6.42 seconds at the Brisbane Grand Prix on Sunday. *(AFP)*

Gianni Bugno of Italy broke away 33 kilometers (20 miles) from the finish to win the Milan-San Remo cycling race Sunday, the year's first World Cup event. *(AFP)*

Jennifer Capriati of the United States beat sixth-seeded Helena Sukova of Czechoslovakia, 6-3, 6-2, in the second round of the International Players Championships in Key Biscayne, Florida, on Saturday. *(AP)*

Jodie Modd had a one-stroke lead Sunday morning as the rain-delayed third round was to be resumed at the Players Championship golf tournament in Pointe Vedra, Florida. *(AP)*

Vilnius Zalgiris, Lithuania's showcase soccer team, has joined the top team from Georgia in quitting the Soviet championship because of its republic's independence movement. *(AP)*

Dave McAnley of Northern Ireland retained his International Boxing Federation flyweight title on Saturday with a unanimous decision over Louis Curtis of the United States in Belfast. *(AP)*

Dino Radja, the Yugoslav basketball star, said Sunday that his Jugoplastika club had agreed in principle to let him play for the NBA's Boston Celtics next season. *(AP)*

Horst Wohlers of West Germany will succeed Sepp Piontek as coach of Denmark's national soccer team, it was announced Sunday. *(AP)*

Doug C. Pizac/The Associated Press

Bo Kimble, shooting his first free throw left-handed in memory of Hank Gathers, scored 45 points for Loyola.

DePaul Wins In NIT Opener

The Associated Press

DePaul returned to Chicago's Alumni Hall, its home court from 1957 to 1980, and beat Creighton, 89-72, as the opening round of the National Invitation Tournament came to an end.

Stephen Howard led the way with 23 points, making all 11 foul shots Friday night.

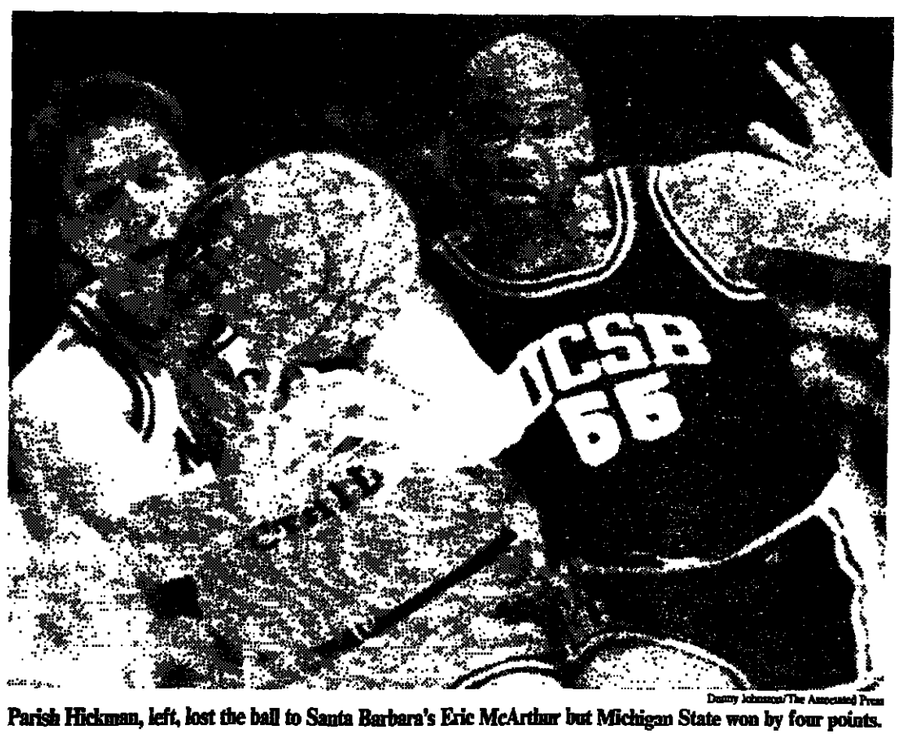
Cincinnati 75, Bowling Green 68: In Cincinnati, Brady Hughes scored his only points on three key three-pointers in the second half.

Long Beach St. 86, Arizona St. 71: Tyrone Mitchell scored 17 points in Tempe, Arizona, helping defeat his former school.

New Mexico 89, Oregon 78: In Albuquerque, New Mexico, Kurt Miller got 22 points and 10 rebounds.

St. Louis 85, Kent State 74: Anthony Bonner had 31 points and 13 rebounds in St. Louis, becoming the Billikens's career scoring leader with 1,901 points.

Rutgers 87, Holy Cross 78: Keith Hughes scored 24 points and Mike Jones made 10 free throws for Rutgers (17-16) in Piscataway, New Jersey.



Danny Johnston/The Associated Press

Parish Hickman, left, lost the ball to Santa Barbara's Eric McArthur but Michigan State won by four points.

NCAA Leaders In Tournament

(Through Saturday's Games)

SCORING

45 points — Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount vs. New Mexico State; 44 — Travis Mays, Texas vs. Georgia; 37 — Popeye Jones, Murray State vs. Michigan State; 36 — Dennis Scott, Georgia Tech vs. East Tennessee State; 35 — Steve Henson, Kansas State vs. Xavier, Ohio; 33 — Alec Kessler, Georgia vs. Texas; 32 — Mark Macon, Temple vs. St. John's; 30 — Kurk Lee, Towson State vs. Oklahoma; Dennis Scott, Georgia Tech vs. LSU; 29 — Tyrone Hill, Xavier, Ohio vs. Kansas State.

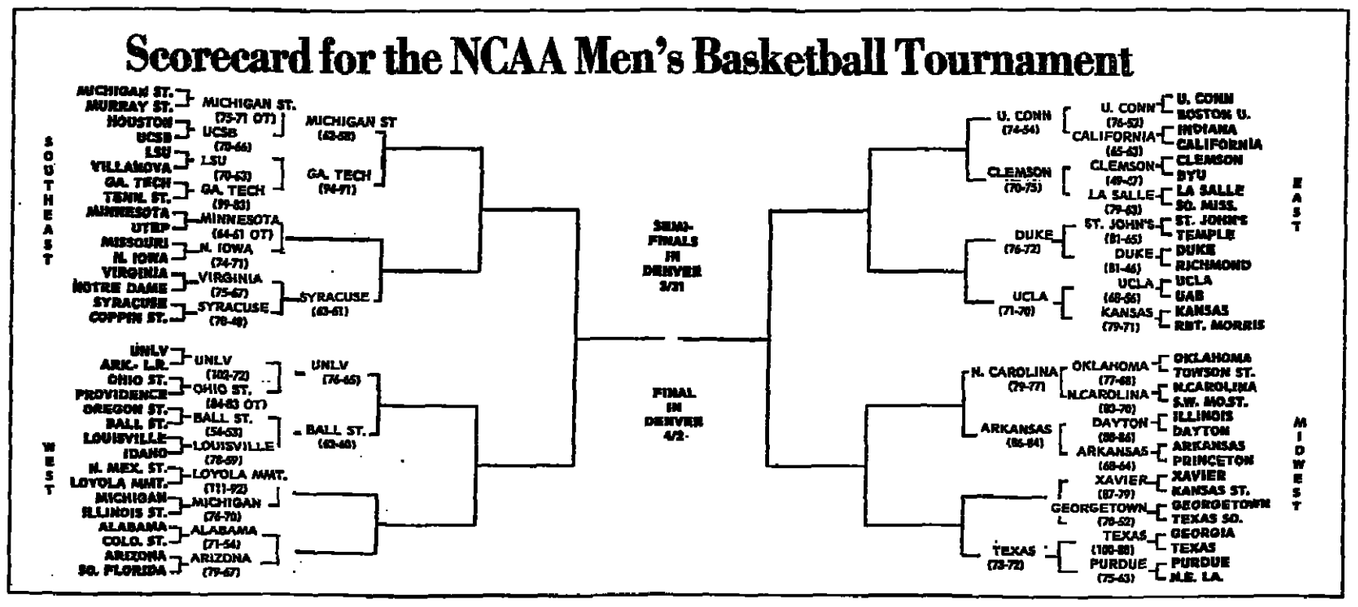
REBOUNDS

21 — Loy Vaught, Michigan vs. Illinois State; 18 — Bo Kimble, Loyola Marymount vs. New Mexico State; 17 — Dale Davis, Clemson vs. La Salle; Alec Kessler, Georgia vs. Texas; 16 — Larry Johnson, UNLV vs. Ohio State; Dikembe Mutumbo, Georgetown vs. Texas Southern; Lionel Simmons, La Salle vs. Southern Mississippi; 15 — Jason Reese, Northern Iowa vs. Missouri; Stanley Roberts, LSU vs. Georgia Tech.

ASSISTS

12 — Otis Livingston, Idaho vs. Louisville; 10 — Kenny Anderson, Georgia Tech vs. East Tennessee State; Negele Knight, Dayton vs. Arkansas; Matt Dhlick, Arizona vs. South Florida; 9 — Elmer Bennett, Notre Dame vs. Virginia; Mark Montgomery, Michigan State vs. Murray State; Kevin Pritchard, Kansas vs. Robert Morris; James Sanders, Alabama vs. Colorado State.

Scorecard for the NCAA Men's Basketball Tournament



Berlioz, Chung and the Taking of the Bastille

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — After a prolonged, turbulent and anxiety-ridden gestation, the Opéra Bastille has given birth, not only opening as a functioning theater but scoring a triumph worthy of the kind of opera house it wants to be.

At the end of an evening that began at 6 P.M. and ended after 11:30, the packed house of 2,700 — including three French government ministers, theater directors, musical personalities and critics from abroad and celebrities of all stripes — gave a lengthy ovation to the company after the first complete performance in Paris of Hector Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

Above all it was a personal triumph for Myung-Whun Chung, the 37-year-old Korean-born conductor chosen only nine months ago to be the Paris Opéra's music director. His appointment came in the aftermath of the political-artistic storm set off by the dismissal of Daniel Barenboim by Pierre Bergé, president of the Opéra, and the wreckage of all artistic planning up to that point.

Chung was greeted with enthusiastic applause and cheering when he returned to the podium at the end of the two intermissions on Saturday night. And in the mass curtain calls at the end of the performance, he was clearly singled out as the hero of the evening.

The absent hero was Berlioz himself. The composer's professional life was one long losing battle with the Paris musical establishment.

Vivanco
Myung-Whun Chung

"Les Troyens" — "The Trojans," his epic musical realization of parts of Virgil's "Aeneid" — is considered by many musical scholars to be the greatest French opera of the first two-thirds of the 19th century. Yet he saw and heard it only in mutilated form in his lifetime. Even when it began to be performed more or less completely it was broken into two parts, and it began to reach the stage as he conceived it, complete in one evening, only a little more than three decades ago.

Until now Paris has abstained. With this premiere, the French capital has not only inaugurated a new opera house, but paid a long overdue debt.

Actually, "Les Troyens" does divide naturally into two parts. The first two acts tell the story of the fall of Troy and the escape of Aeneas, and the remaining three acts tell of the love of Aeneas and Dido, the queen of Carthage; the precipitous departure of Aeneas under heavy pressure from Jupiter and Co. to go on to Italy and found a new dynasty, and Dido's suicide. But Berlioz did not conceive it as two operas, nor did he ever see it as one.

The audience, being after all mainly a Paris audience, did not cheer everyone. At the end there were scattered boos for Pier Luigi Pizzi, who was both stage director and designer, but there was evidence that he was working under certain constraints.

For one thing, the elaborate, ultra-modern, computerized stage machinery, in particular the central stage elevator, is not yet in full working order. At one point in the first act, a scenic element being lifted into the flies apparently crashed into a metal stage curtain with a startling ripping noise, showering the stage with debris and arousing the corpse of the great Hector from his terminal repose. But the performance proceeded without further incident.

And Berlioz, who wrote his own libretto, did not make things easy for the stage director, for the story moves from mass scenes to intimate ones with little preparation. Pizzi was undoubtedly avoiding overtaxing the untested stage machinery, so that a number of the more intimate scenes took place before a nondescript drop curtain while the next large-scale scene was being prepared out of sight.

Monty-Kloosfotos
A scene from the Paris Opéra Bastille's opening production of Berlioz's "Les Troyens."

All the same, Pizzi's austere staging had many effective and beautiful moments, appealing more to the classical elements in Berlioz's dramaturgy than to its Romantic extravagance. He caught the contrast between the opaque, doom-laden Trojan scenes and the warm, lyrical, sun-drenched atmosphere of Carthage. The former was characterized by costumes and scenery in black and white, while Carthage was a new urban development bathed in rich reddish-golden hues that suggested a Renaissance Florence or Siena. And while Pizzi's direction of individual characters was often restrained or even awkward, his handling of the choral masses often provided some striking stage pictures.

One example of Pizzi's approach was in the famous Royal Hunt and Storm scene, intended by Berlioz as a pantomime accompanied by an orchestral tone poem that is both a prime example of Poussin-like landscape painting in music and a description of the emotional turbulence of Aeneas and Dido. Pizzi staged it as a kind of indoor scene, with an austere mimed hunting scene in the background, while the two lovers were primly brought together by Aeneas's son, Ascanio, acting as a Cupid-like figure. The subtext here is that Aeneas is a demigod, the son of Aphrodite, who in the Virgilian account intervenes in the affair for her own purposes to thwart Juno.

In any case, "Les Troyens" has not been performed often enough to have acquired an ironclad performance tradition, so the interpretive field is wide open, and many of Pizzi's ideas worked on their own terms.

The cast was headed by the two principal women: Cassandra, the Trojan prophetess whose accurate predictions are condemned not to be believed, and Dido, the queen of the Carthaginians. Both roles are variously listed as soprano or mezzo-soprano parts, and Grace Bumbry and Shirley Verrett are singers of strong stage presence who throughout their formidable careers have floated back and forth in these vocal ranges. In both cases this was singularly apt casting. Both were in excellent vocal form and brought natural gifts to these roles that caught both Berlioz's classical restraint and the undercurrent of barely controlled passion: Bumbry as the fate-conscious, inconsolable Cassandra; Verrett as the regal, love-consumed Dido.

The role of Aeneas, the longest and vocally most demanding in the opera, requires a heroic tenor with the stamina of a demigod. The role was sung, and handsomely so, by George Gray, a young American not known in Paris but well embarked on a career in Wagnerian and other heroic roles. He displayed a true tenor, without evident baritonal undertones; he acted like the vain, god-protected adventurer he was supposed to be, and he made it to the end apparently without tiring. If he seemed in the shadow of the two female protagonists it was perhaps only that he lacked their experience.

From top to bottom, the cast had no real weaknesses. Nadine Denize was a rich-voiced Anne, Dido's somewhat manipulative sister. Philippe Rouillon as Chorèbe, Gregory Reinhart as Panthée, and Jean-Philippe Courtis as Narbal (doubling as Hector's ghost) solidly filled the deep-voice duties. The two lyric tenor cameo roles were seductively taken by Kjell Magnus Sandve as the melancholy sailor Hylas, and Donald Kaasch as the poet Iopas. And Colette Alliot-Lugaz was beguilingly playful as Ascanio.

But, as the public recognized, it was Chung's show. In his first Paris appearance in opera, he took charge as if to the manner born, straightforward in technique and sharply in control at every point, bringing out the Apollonian and Dionysian aspects of Berlioz's score and conducting with a sweep that gave coherence to this four-hour musical fresco. The orchestra and the sharply trained chorus performed with a vigorous unanimity of purpose.

So after all the brouhaha, it seems that somebody has got something right and there is solid reason to hope that the new Opéra Bastille — while it decidedly has a long road to travel — may indeed achieve its destiny as the opera *moderne et populaire* that will rewrite Paris's rather messy operatic history.

LANGUAGE

Chutzpah, This Just In

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Malcolm Forbes wasn't around to enjoy it, but his newest publication made its debut last month: !Forbes von Burda (with the exclamation mark in front), described as a "*business / lifestyle* monthly" (with a virgule separating *business* from *lifestyle*, part of the trend in which slash triumphs over dash).

It is published in German in West Germany. I am indebted to Max Frankel, *Chefredakteur* of The New York Times, for Frankelfaxing to me a copy of one of the new magazine's regular features, which this month is about the success of a fashion designer's company.

The new !Forbes column is titled *Chuzpe des Monats*, which translates to "Chutzpah of the Month." That's what I call a great and gutsy title for a column in a German publication.

The word *chutzpah*, even when spelled *chuzpe*, is not German, but Yiddish; better still, it is probably not the part of Yiddish that is German-based, but from the Aramaic *huspa*.

In the United States, the vivid term was first used, and promptly defined, in 1892 by Israel Zangwill (coiner of "the melting pot") in this sentence: "The national *Chutzpah*, which is variously translated enterprise, audacity, brazen impudence and cheek."

To the new publication: !Welcome / good for you.

Relatedly, this just in: (You like *this just in?* It beats the archaic *which reminds me*; the tense, terse *this just in* encapsulates "Hold everything, I have just been handed this hard-copy bulletin," or "Wait — something's been pasted on my Teleprompter." Do not confuse the excited *this just in* with the stern but friendly *now this*, which introduces a commercial announcement.)

Back to which reminds me: In a recent piece, I banged my spoon against the highchair about the huge difference between German *unification* (just East and West Germany) and *reunification* (throw in Silesia, East Prussia, the Sudetenland, and now that we think of it, sweet Alsace-Lorraine).

In the course of this isolationist tirade, I referred to my colleague David Binder as one "who speaks fluent East European." "And also fluent *Central* European," comes the correction from Daniel Schorr, senior correspondent of National Public Radio. "In the U.S., we tend to lump everything in the Soviet bloc as East Europe. But Germans, Austrians, Hungarians and Czechoslovaks call themselves Central Europeans.

"You will find references to *Central* Europe in speeches of Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Vaclav Havel," Schorr continues, citing two Kohl usages within a minute during his Camp David press appearance with George Bush. ("Seeing the major changes in Central Europe, East Europe, Southeast Europe," said Kohl, adding in slightly shorter form, "It is our joint interest that the reform policy in Central, East and Southeast Europe — ")

Why the insertion of two new European regions between *East* and *West*? "This reflects, I believe," writes Dan, "a cultural snobbery — Central Europeans want it known they are more civilized than those Slavs."

Europeans will resist identification as *East* and *West* from now on; with no simplifying *Iron Curtain*, even the East-West relationship is getting muddied up.

And that's not all. The name of our presidential retreat is undergoing fractionalization. If you were watching that Bush-Kohl news conference, you may have been surprised by the dateline flashed under their picture: "Camp Greentop, Md."

What happened to Camp David? FDR called that Navy camp in the Catoctin Mountains "Shangri-La," after the unfindable place in James Hilton's "Lost Horizon," and President Eisenhower renamed it after his grandson, David. What's going on here — a new name for each administration? Does George Bush have a grandchild with an odd mop of hair who is named Greentop? No; according to the White House Press Office, formerly the Office of the Press Secretary: "Camp Greentop is a little below Camp David. It's a separate area for press access, so the news conference was held there."

Formerly West Europeans held press conferences at Camp David; now Central Europeans hold new conferences at Camp Greentop. Oh, it's going to be a cold, multipolar world.

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